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(54) Title: NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES FOR NOVEL GPCRS

(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to new galanin receptors that are useful for treating and diagnosing a number of diseases and disorders, including, but not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, learning and memory disorders, hormonal problems, fat metabolism disorders, feeding disorders, pain perception disorders, diabetes, depression, etc. The present invention also provides methods for identifying modulators of galanin signaling. Such modulators are useful for treating the above-listed and other diseases and disorders.

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NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES FOR NOVEL GPCRs

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many physiologically important events are mediated by the binding of
5 guanine nucleotide-binding regulatory proteins (G proteins) to G protein-coupled
receptors (GPCRs). These events include vasodilation, stimulation or decrease in heart
rate, bronchodilation, stimulation of endocrine secretions and enhancement of gut
peristalsis, development, mitogenesis, cell proliferation and oncogenesis.

Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins are a family of proteins that transduce
10 signals from numerous cell surface receptors to downstream intracellular effector
molecules. G proteins are typically heterotrimeric proteins consisting of a guanyl-
nucleotide binding alpha subunit, a beta and a gamma subunits, the latter two being
tightly associated under physiological conditions (for a review, *see, e.g., Conklin et al.,*
Cell 73:631-641 (1993)). Each subunit is encoded by a separate gene. G proteins
15 commonly cycle between two forms, depending on whether GDP or GTP is bound to the
alpha subunit. Upon binding of a ligand to a G protein-coupled receptor, the GDP
molecule bound to the alpha subunit is exchanged for a GTP molecule resulting in the
dissociation of the α subunit from the β and γ subunits. The free alpha subunit and the
beta-gamma complex are capable of transmitting a signal to downstream elements of a
20 variety of signal transduction pathways, for example by binding to and activating adenyl
cyclase. This fundamental scheme of events forms the basis for a multiplicity of different
cell signaling phenomena.

The different members of the G protein coupled receptors super-family
share a number of functional and structural characteristics. In particular, as described
25 above, GPCRs have the ability to stimulate the exchange of bound GDP for GTP on
associated G proteins alpha subunits in response to agonist binding. Structurally, GPCRs
typically contain seven hydrophobic transmembrane segments that are suggested to be
transmembrane helices of 20-30 amino acids connected by extracellular or cytoplasmic
loops (*see, e.g., Kobilka et al., Science* 240:1310 (1988); Maggio *et al., FEBS Lett.*
30 319:195 (1993); Maggio *et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 90:3103 (1993); Ridge *et al.,*
Proc. Natl. Sci USA 91:3204 (1995); Schonenberg *et al., J. Biol. Chem.* 270:18000
(1995); Huang *et al., J. Biol. Chem.* 256:3802 (1981); Popot *et al., J. Mol. Biol.* 198:655

(1987); Kahn and Engelman, *Biochemistry* 31:6144 (1992); Schoneberg *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 15:1283 (1996); Wong *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 265:6219 (1990); Monnot *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:1507 (1996); Gudermann *et al.*, *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* 20:399 (1997); Osuga *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 272:25006 (1997); Lefkowitz *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 263:4993-4996 (1988); Panayotou and Waterfield, *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* 1:167-176 (1989); and G Protein-Coupled Receptor Database, <http://www.gcrdb.uthscsa.edu>). In addition to G proteins, many enzymes, such as, for example, adenylate cyclase, cGMP phosphodiesterase and phospholipase C, can act as effectors for GPCRs' signal transduction (*see, e.g.*, Kinnamon & Margolskee, *Curr. Opin. Neurobiol.* 6:506-513 (1996)).

A large variety of molecules have been shown to be ligands for GPCRs. Identified ligands include, for example, purines, nucleotides and melatonin (*e.g.*, adenosine, cAMP, NTPs, *etc.*), biogenic amines (*e.g.*, adrenaline, dopamine, histamine, acetylcholine, noradrenaline, serotonin, *etc.*), peptides (*e.g.*, angiotensin, calcitonin, chemokine, Corticotropin Releasing Factor, galanin, Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone, Gastric Inhibitory Peptide, Glucagon, Neuropeptide Y, Neurotensin, Opioid, Thrombin, Secretin, Somatostatin, Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone, Vasopressin, Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide, *etc.*), lipids and lipid-based compounds (*e.g.*, cannabinoids, Platelet Activating Factor, *etc.*), excitatory amino acids and ions (*e.g.*, glutamate, calcium, GABA, *etc.*), toxins, *etc.* In addition, there are many "orphan" G protein-coupled receptors (*e.g.*, some olfactory G protein-coupled receptors) for which ligands have not been identified.

G protein-coupled receptors thus play a central role in transducing numerous signals and regulating cellular metabolism. Accordingly, GPCRs have been implicated in a large number of diseases, such as, Alzheimer's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis and atherosclerosis, asthma, depression, epilepsy, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, a number of sarcomas (*e.g.*, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, osteosarcoma, *etc.*) and carcinomas (*e.g.*, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, embryonal carcinoma, ovarian carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, squamous cell carcinoma, thyroid carcinoma, *etc.*), psoriasis, cardiomyopathy, Crohn's disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease,

lymphoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, seminoma, tuberculosis, tonsil, ulcerative colitis, *etc.*

While many GPCRs have been identified, many more remain to be discovered. In addition, the specific GPCRs involved in the different biological processes, and in particular diseases, are not known.

Galanin is a widely distributed 28 amino acid peptide hormone which has been shown to regulate a variety of biological processes, including, for example, hormone release, neurotransmitter release, nociception, feeding behavior, cognitive function and reproductive behavior.

Galanin signaling has been shown to modulate the release of a variety of neurotransmitters, including, but not limited to, acetylcholine, norepinephrine, serotonin and dopamine (*see, e.g., Bartfai Crit. Rev. Neurobiol. 7:229 (1993)*). Cumulative evidence suggests that galanin acts as an inhibitory cosecreted peptide. Galanin has been postulated to impair secretion of neurotransmitters by acting at the pre-synaptic autoreceptors as well as at the post-synaptic action site of these neurotransmitters. In particular, galanin inhibits acetylcholine release into the ventral hippocampus. Galanin may thus impair memory and learning by inhibiting the cholinergic function.

Galanin is to date the only neurotransmitter that has been shown to be upregulated in Alzheimer's disease. In addition, a variety of experiments, including the central injection of galanin and the generation of transgenic mice, have shown that the overexpression and/or oversecretion of galanin impairs performance of memory and learning tasks. These results indicate that the hypertrophy of galanin pathways contributes to the cognitive deficits in Alzheimer's disease.

Galanin has further been shown to inhibit the release of vasopressin and insulin, while it stimulates the release of growth hormone, prolactin and luteinizing hormone. Galanin has been shown to play a role in the control of fat metabolism, and body adiposity, which may be mediated by its effect on insulin. Galanin inhibits insulin secretion and, conversely, insulin injection inhibits central galanin expression. Galanin acts within the medial preoptic area and paraventricular nucleus to modulate fat intake and fat metabolism, but the specific subtype of galanin receptors involved in this function are not known. Galanin also acts within the supraoptic nucleus and paraventricular nucleus to modulate fluid balance. In addition, galanin regulates feeding behavior.

Galanin may exert neurotrophic and/or neuroprotective actions within the central nervous system. Treatment of rats with galanin has been shown to reduce

behavioral impairments following brain injury. Galanin gene expression is upregulated in injured neurons and this may contribute to cell survival. Despite the substantial loss of cells within the locus ceruleus, the percentage of noradrenergic neurons that coexpress galanin mRNA is increased in Alzheimer's disease supporting the idea that galanin may exert a neuroprotective effect.

Galanin is co-localized with gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) in the medial preoptic region of several species. The pattern of coexpression exhibits sexual dimorphism in rats. In both rats and monkeys, gonadal hormones regulate galanin expression in GnRH cells. Galanin, acting within the anterior pituitary, plays a role in the regulation of luteinizing hormone release. Galanin facilitates sex behavior via actions within the medial preoptic regions.

Under normal conditions, galanin has potent antinociceptive effects. After peripheral nerve injury the inhibitory control exerted by endogenous galanin is increased. During inflammation, galanin expression within the dorsal horn is increased. Endogenous galanin appears to play an enhanced antinociceptive role in chronic pain or neuropathic or inflammatory origin.

Galanin has been indicated in the etiology of depression. Galanin is colocalized within the serotonergic and noradrenergic systems. An increase in the amount of galanin released from ascending noradrenergic neurons into the ventral tegmental area has been proposed to decrease dopamine release and thereby decrease motor activation and anhedonia, two major symptoms of depression. The receptors involved in these functions are not known.

Galanin has also been shown to control gastrointestinal and cardiovascular actions. For example, in the guinea pig ileum, galanin administration inhibits neurally induced smooth muscle contractility probably via its ability to reduce acetylcholine release. In addition, galanin inhibits somatostatin and gastrin release. Galanin also decreases blood flow following injection into the mesenteric arteriole, as well as sodium and chloride net absorption.

Galanin thus plays an important role in a large variety of physiological processes.

The effects of galanin are mediated via G-protein coupled receptors for which three types have been cloned, GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3 (*see, e.g., Howard et al., FEBS letter, 405:285-290 (1997); Bloomquist et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 243:474-479 (1998); WO 98/15570; WO 99/31130; WO 97/46681; WO*

97/26853). For most of the biological processes regulated by galanin, the specific receptors involved in these functions are not known.

Identifying additional G protein-coupled receptors would allow insight into the role of the each receptor in the different biological processes in which GPCR-mediated signaling is involved. There is a strong need in the art for diagnostic and therapeutic tools for detection and treatment of the numerous diseases and disorders involving GPCR-mediated signaling. In addition, identifying additional receptors for galanin would allow insight into the role of the each receptor in the different biological processes in which galanin is involved. Moreover, there is a strong need in the art for diagnostic and therapeutic tools for detection and treatment of the numerous diseases and disorders involving galanin signaling. This invention addresses these and other needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides polypeptides having at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or more identity with the polypeptides encoded by the nucleic acid molecules having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1. In one embodiment, the polypeptides of the invention are encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1. In other embodiments, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise a region of 15 amino acids or more, optionally 30 amino acids or more, having at least 80%, preferably at least 85%, and most preferably 90% or more, identity with a region of 15 amino acids or more, optionally 30 amino acids or more, from a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1. In some embodiments, the nucleic acids molecules encoding the polypeptides of the invention are operably linked to a heterologous promoter. The present invention also provides expression vectors comprising the nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptides of the invention, as well as host cells comprising the expression vectors. In one embodiment, the host cell is a mammalian cell.

The present invention is also directed to nucleic acid probes that specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid molecules encoding the described polypeptides. The probes can be DNA or RNA. Antisense nucleic acid molecules that specifically hybridize to the nucleic acid sequences encoding the polypeptides of the invention are also provided.

In another aspect, antibodies that specifically bind to the polypeptides of the invention are also provided. The antibodies can be monoclonal or polyclonal.

The antibodies and nucleic acid probes described above can be used to detect the presence of the polypeptides of the invention or of the nucleic acid molecules encoding the described polypeptides. They can be used to diagnose a variety of diseases and disorders in which G protein-coupled receptors are involved, such as, *e.g.*, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, asthma, atherosclerosis, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, cardiomyopathy, chondrosarcoma, COPD, Crohn's disease, depression, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, embryonal carcinoma, epilepsy, Ewing's sarcoma, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, multiple sclerosis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, osteosarcoma, ovarian carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, Parkinson's disease, prostate carcinoma, psoriasis, rhabdomyosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, rheumatoid arthritis, schizophrenia, seminoma, squamous cell carcinoma, tuberculosis, thyroid carcinoma, tonsil, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, ulcerative colitis, *etc.*

The present invention is also directed to methods for identifying compounds that modulate the expression of one or more polypeptides of the invention, the methods comprising culturing a cell in the presence of a modulator to form a first cell culture, contacting RNA or cDNA from the first cell culture with at least one probe, each probe comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention, and determining whether the amount of the probe(s) which hybridizes to the RNA or cDNA from the first cell culture is increased or decreased relative to the amount of the probe(s) which hybridizes to RNA or cDNA from a second cell culture grown in the absence of the modulator.

In addition, the present invention provides methods for identifying compounds that modulate the activity of one or more polypeptides of the invention, the methods comprising culturing cells expressing at least one polypeptide of interest in the presence of a compound, measuring the activity of the polypeptide(s) or second messenger activity and determining whether the activity is increased or decreased relative to the activity of the polypeptide(s) or second messenger activity from a second cell culture grown in the absence of the modulator.

The compounds identified using the methods of the present invention can be modulators, activators, repressors, agonists or antagonists and have therapeutic uses

for treating a variety of disorders and/or diseases in which G protein-coupled receptors have been implicated, such as, *e.g.*, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, asthma, atherosclerosis, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, cardiomyopathy, chondrosarcoma, COPD, Crohn's disease, depression, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, embryonal carcinoma, epilepsy, Ewing's sarcoma, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocyoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, multiple sclerosis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, osteosarcoma, ovarian carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, Parkinson's disease, prostate carcinoma, psoriasis, rhabdomyosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, rheumatoid arthritis, schizophrenia, seminoma, squamous cell carcinoma, tuberculosis, thyroid carcinoma, tonsil, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, ulcerative colitis, *etc.*

The present invention provides is directed to polypeptides having at least 80% identity, optionally at least 85% identity, with the polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1. In one embodiment, the polypeptide of the present invention is the polypeptide encoded by the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1. In other embodiments, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise a region of 15 amino acids or more, optionally 30 amino acids or more, having at least 80%, preferably at least 85% and most preferably 90% or more identity with a region of 15 amino acids or more, optionally 30 amino acids or more, from the polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1. Vectors comprising the nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides of the invention, and host cells comprising the expression vectors are also provided. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptides of the invention are operably linked to a heterologous promoter. In some embodiments, the host cell is a mammalian cell.

The present invention is also directed to nucleic acid probes that specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptides of the invention. The probes can be DNA or RNA. Antisense nucleic acid molecules that specifically hybridize to the nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptides of the invention are also provided.

In another aspect, antibodies that specifically bind to the polypeptides of the invention are also provided. The antibodies can be monoclonal or polyclonal.

The nucleic acid probes and antibodies described above can be used to detect the presence of the nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptides of the invention. They can be used to diagnose a variety of diseases and disorders in which galanin is involved, such as, cognition and memory disorders, anorexia, hormonal release disorders, cardiovascular activity disorders, pain perception disorders, obesity, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, *etc.*

The present invention is also directed to methods for identifying compounds that modulate the expression of the polypeptides of the invention, comprising culturing a cell in the presence of a modulator to form a first cell culture, contacting RNA or cDNA from the first cell culture with a probe which comprises a polynucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of the invention, and determining whether the amount of the probe which hybridizes to the RNA or cDNA from the first cell culture is increased or decreased relative to the amount of the probe which hybridizes to RNA or cDNA from a second cell culture grown in the absence of the modulator.

In addition, the present invention provides a method for identifying compounds that modulate the activity of the polypeptides of the invention, comprising culturing cells expressing the polypeptide of interest in the presence of a compound, measuring the activity of the polypeptide or second messenger activity and determining whether the activity is increased or decreased relative to the activity of the polypeptide or second messenger activity from a second cell culture grown in the absence of the modulator.

The compounds identified using the methods of the present invention can be modulators, activators, repressors, agonists or antagonists and have therapeutic uses for treating a variety of disorders and/or diseases in which galanin has been implicated. For example, compounds that decrease the expression (repressors) or activity (antagonists) of the polypeptides of the invention can be used, *e.g.*, to treat obesity, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, stroke, cognitive disorders, Alzheimer's disease, and/or endocrine disorders. Compounds that increase expression (activators) or activity (agonists) of the polypeptides of the invention can be used, for example, to treat anorexia and to decrease noniception.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The present invention is directed to novel G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) that are useful for treating and diagnosing a number of diseases and disorders, including, but not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, asthma, atherosclerosis, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, cardiomyopathy, chondrosarcoma, COPD, Crohn's disease, depression, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, embryonal carcinoma, epilepsy, Ewing's sarcoma, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, multiple sclerosis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, osteosarcoma, ovarian carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, Parkinson's disease, prostate carcinoma, psoriasis, rhabdomyosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, rheumatoid arthritis, schizophrenia, seminoma, squamous cell carcinoma, tuberculosis, thyroid carcinoma, tonsil, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, ulcerative colitis, *etc.* The present invention also provides methods for identifying modulators of G protein-coupled receptor-mediated signaling. Such modulators are useful for treating the above-listed and other diseases and disorders.

In some aspects, the present invention is directed to new galanin receptors that are useful for treating and diagnosing a number of diseases and disorders, including, but not limited to, Alzheimer's disease, learning and memory disorders, hormonal problems, fat metabolism disorders, feeding disorders, pain perception disorders, diabetes, depression, *etc.* The present invention also provides methods for identifying modulators of galanin signaling. Such modulators are useful for treating the above-listed and other diseases and disorders.

The invention provides novel G protein-coupled receptors, as well as vectors and cells to express these novel GPCRs, including, e.g., galanin receptors. Probes and antibodies that can be used to detect the GPCRs of the invention are also provided, as well as antisense polynucleotides. The probes and antibodies are useful for diagnostic purposes. In addition, the nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides of the invention, antisense polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful for gene therapy applications. The present invention also provides nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptides of the invention operably linked to a heterologous promoter that drives expression of the protein encoded by the nucleic acid sequence.

The invention further provides methods of screening for modulators, e.g., activators, inhibitors, stimulators, enhancers, agonists, and antagonists, of these novel G protein-coupled receptors. Such modulators of the activity of the GPCRs are useful for

pharmacological and genetic modulation of the signaling pathways in which GPCRs are involved. These methods of screening can be used to identify high affinity agonists and antagonists of GPCRs' activity. These modulatory compounds can then be used in pharmaceutical industry to regulate G protein-coupled receptor-mediated signaling to
5 treat a variety of diseases or disorders. Thus, the invention provides assays for GPCR-mediated signaling modulation, where the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention or other molecules located downstream of the G protein coupled receptor act as direct or indirect reporter molecules for the effect of modulators on GPCR-mediated signaling. G protein-coupled receptors can be used in assays, *e.g.*, to measure changes in ligand
10 binding, transcription, signal transduction, receptor-ligand interactions, second messenger concentrations, *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *ex vivo*.

In some embodiments, the present invention provides novel galanin receptors (GAL4), as well as vectors and cells to express the galanin receptors. Probes and antibodies that can be used to detect the galanin receptors of the invention are also
15 provided, as well as antisense polynucleotides. The probes and antibodies are useful for diagnostic purposes. In addition, the nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides of the invention, antisense polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful for gene therapy applications.

In some aspects, the invention further provides methods of screening for
20 modulators, *e.g.*, activators, inhibitors, stimulators, enhancers, agonists, and antagonists, of these novel galanin receptors. Such modulators of the activity of the galanin receptors are useful for pharmacological and genetic modulation of the galanin signaling pathways. These methods of screening can be used to identify high affinity agonists and antagonists of galanin receptors' activity. These modulatory compounds can then be used in
25 pharmaceutical industry to regulate galanin signaling to treat a variety of diseases or disorders. Thus, the invention provides assays for galanin signaling modulation, where the galanin receptors of the invention or other molecules located downstream in the galanin signaling pathway act as direct or indirect reporter molecules for the effect of modulators on galanin signaling. Galanin receptors can be used in assays, *e.g.*, to
30 measure changes in ligand binding, transcription, signal transduction, receptor-ligand interactions, second messenger concentrations, *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *ex vivo*.

II. DEFINITIONS

"Amplification primers" are oligonucleotides comprising either natural or analog nucleotides that can serve as the basis for the amplification of a selected nucleic acid sequence. They include, for example, both polymerase chain reaction primers and ligase chain reaction oligonucleotides.

5 "Antibody" refers to a polypeptide substantially encoded by an immunoglobulin gene or immunoglobulin genes, or fragments thereof which specifically bind and recognize an analyte (antigen). The recognized immunoglobulin genes include the kappa, lambda, alpha, gamma, delta, epsilon and mu constant region genes, as well as the myriad immunoglobulin variable region genes. Light chains are classified as either
10 kappa or lambda. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, which in turn define the immunoglobulin classes, IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD and IgE, respectively.

An exemplary immunoglobulin (antibody) structural unit comprises a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each
15 pair having one "light" (about 25 kD) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kD). The N-terminus of each chain defines a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The terms variable light chain (V_L) and variable heavy chain (V_H) refer to these light and heavy chains respectively.

Antibodies exist, *e.g.*, as intact immunoglobulins or as a number of well
20 characterized fragments produced by digestion with various peptidases. Thus, for example, pepsin digests an antibody below the disulfide linkages in the hinge region to produce $F(ab)'_2$, a dimer of Fab which itself is a light chain joined to V_H-C_H1 by a disulfide bond. The $F(ab)'_2$ may be reduced under mild conditions to break the disulfide linkage in the hinge region, thereby converting the $F(ab)'_2$ dimer into an Fab' monomer.
25 The Fab' monomer is essentially an Fab with part of the hinge region (*see*, Paul (Ed.) *Fundamental Immunology*, Third Edition, Raven Press, NY (1993)). While various antibody fragments are defined in terms of the digestion of an intact antibody, one of skill will appreciate that such fragments may be synthesized *de novo* either chemically or by utilizing recombinant DNA methodology. Thus, the term antibody, as used herein, also
30 includes antibody fragments either produced by the modification of whole antibodies or those synthesized *de novo* using recombinant DNA methodologies (*e.g.*, single chain Fv).

"Biological samples" refers to any tissue or liquid sample having genomic DNA or other nucleic acids (*e.g.*, mRNA) or proteins. It refers to samples of cells or tissue from a normal healthy individual as well as samples of cells or tissue from a subject

suspected of having, *e.g.*, Alzheimer's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis and atherosclerosis, asthma, depression, epilepsy, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, a sarcoma (*e.g.*, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, osteosarcoma, *etc.*), a carcinoma (*e.g.*, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, embryonal carcinoma, ovarian carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, squamous cell carcinoma, thyroid carcinoma, *etc.*), psoriasis, cardiomyopathy, Crohn's disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, seminoma, tuberculosis, tonsil, ulcerative colitis, or any other disease or disorder in which G protein-coupled receptors are involved, as well as learning and/or memory disorders, diabetes, pain perception disorders, anorexia, obesity, hormonal release problems, or any other disease or disorder in which galanin is involved..

15 The term "gene" means the segment of DNA involved in producing a polypeptide chain; it includes regions preceding and following the coding region (leader and trailer) as well as intervening sequences (introns) between individual coding segments (exons).

20 The term "isolated," when applied to a nucleic acid or protein, denotes that the nucleic acid or protein is essentially free of other cellular components with which it is associated in the natural state. It is preferably in a homogeneous state although it can be in either a dry or aqueous solution. Purity and homogeneity are typically determined using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or high performance liquid chromatography. A protein which is the predominant species present in a preparation is substantially purified. In particular, an isolated gene is separated from open reading frames which flank the gene and encode a protein other than the gene of interest. The term "purified" denotes that a nucleic acid or protein gives rise to essentially one band in an electrophoretic gel. Particularly, it means that the nucleic acid or protein is at least 85% pure, more preferably at least 95% pure, and most preferably at least 99% pure.

30 The term "nucleic acid" refers to deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides and polymers thereof in either single- or double-stranded form. Unless specifically limited, the term encompasses nucleic acids containing known analogues of natural nucleotides which have similar binding properties as the reference nucleic acid and are

metabolized in a manner similar to naturally occurring nucleotides. Unless otherwise indicated, a particular nucleic acid sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof (*e.g.*, degenerate codon substitutions) and complementary sequences as well as the sequence explicitly indicated. Specifically, degenerate codon substitutions may be achieved by generating sequences in which the third position of one or more selected (or all) codons is substituted with mixed-base and/or deoxyinosine residues (Batzer *et al.*, *Nucleic Acid Res.* 19:5081 (1991); Ohtsuka *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 260:2605-2608 (1985); and Cassol *et al.* (1992); Rossolini *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Probes* 8:91-98 (1994)). The term nucleic acid is used interchangeably with gene, cDNA, and mRNA encoded by a gene.

The terms "polypeptide," "peptide" and "protein" are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The terms apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymers. As used herein, the terms encompass amino acid chains of any length, including full length proteins (*i.e.*, antigens), wherein the amino acid residues are linked by covalent peptide bonds.

The term "amino acid" refers to naturally occurring and synthetic amino acids, as well as amino acid analogs and amino acid mimetics that function in a manner similar to the naturally occurring amino acids. Naturally occurring amino acids are those encoded by the genetic code, as well as those amino acids that are later modified, *e.g.*, hydroxyproline, γ -carboxyglutamate, and O-phosphoserine. Amino acid analogs refers to compounds that have the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid, *i.e.*, an α carbon that is bound to a hydrogen, a carboxyl group, an amino group, and an R group, *e.g.*, homoserine, norleucine, methionine sulfoxide, methionine methyl sulfonium. Such analogs have modified R groups (*e.g.*, norleucine) or modified peptide backbones, but retain the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid. "Amino acid mimetics" refers to chemical compounds that have a structure that is different from the general chemical structure of an amino acid, but that functions in a manner similar to a naturally occurring amino acid.

Amino acids may be referred to herein by either their commonly known three letter symbols or by the one-letter symbols recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission. Nucleotides, likewise, may be referred to by their commonly accepted single-letter codes.

“Conservatively modified variants” applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, “conservatively modified variants” refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode any given protein. For instance, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide.

Such nucleic acid variations are “silent variations,” which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes every possible silent variation of the nucleic acid. One of skill will recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine, and TGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, each silent variation of a nucleic acid which encodes a polypeptide is implicit in each described sequence.

As to amino acid sequences, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence which alters, adds or deletes a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in the encoded sequence is a “conservatively modified variant” where the alteration results in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. Such conservatively modified variants are in addition to and do not exclude polymorphic variants, interspecies homologs, and alleles of the invention.

The following eight groups each contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another:

- 1) Alanine (A), Glycine (G);
- 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E);
- 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q);
- 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K);
- 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V);
- 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W);
- 7) Serine (S), Threonine (T); and

- 8) Cysteine (C), Methionine (M)
(see, e.g., Creighton, *Proteins* (1984)).

Macromolecular structures such as polypeptide structures can be described in terms of various levels of organization. For a general discussion of this organization, see, e.g., Alberts *et al.*, *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (3rd ed., 1994) and Cantor and Schimmel, *Biophysical Chemistry Part I: The Conformation of Biological Macromolecules* (1980). “Primary structure” refers to the amino acid sequence of a particular peptide. “Secondary structure” refers to locally ordered, three dimensional structures within a polypeptide. These structures are commonly known as domains. Domains are portions of a polypeptide that form a compact unit of the polypeptide and are typically 50 to 350 amino acids long. Typical domains are made up of sections of lesser organization such as stretches of β -sheet and α -helices. “Tertiary structure” refers to the complete three dimensional structure of a polypeptide monomer. “Quaternary structure” refers to the three dimensional structure formed by the noncovalent association of independent tertiary units. Anisotropic terms are also known as energy terms.

“Percentage of sequence identity” is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a comparison window, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) as compared to the reference sequence (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the window of comparison and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

The terms “identical” or percent “identity,” in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same (*i.e.*, 60% identity, optionally 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% identity over a specified region), when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window, or designated region as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by manual alignment and visual inspection. Such sequences are then said to be “substantially identical.” This definition also refers to the complement of a test sequence. Optionally, the identity exists over a

region that is at least about 50 amino acids or nucleotides in length, or more preferably over a region that is 75-100 amino acids or nucleotides in length.

The term "similarity," or percent "similarity," in the context of two or more polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that have a specified percentage of amino acid residues that are either the same or similar as defined in the 8 conservative amino acid substitutions defined above (*i.e.*, 60%, optionally 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% similar over a specified region), when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window, or designated region as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by manual alignment and visual inspection. Such sequences are then said to be "substantially similar." Optionally, this identity exists over a region that is at least about 50 amino acids in length, or more preferably over a region that is at least about 75-100 amino acids in length.

For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Default program parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

A "comparison window", as used herein, includes reference to a segment of any one of the number of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting of from 20 to 600, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well-known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, *e.g.*, by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1970) *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482c, by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575

Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by manual alignment and visual inspection (*see, e.g., Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (1995 supplement)).

One example of a useful algorithm is PILEUP. PILEUP creates a multiple sequence alignment from a group of related sequences using progressive, pairwise
5 alignments to show relationship and percent sequence identity. It also plots a tree or dendrogram showing the clustering relationships used to create the alignment. PILEUP uses a simplification of the progressive alignment method of Feng and Doolittle (1987) *J. Mol. Evol.* 35:351-360. The method used is similar to the method described by Higgins and Sharp (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153. The program can align up to 300 sequences, each
10 of a maximum length of 5,000 nucleotides or amino acids. The multiple alignment procedure begins with the pairwise alignment of the two most similar sequences, producing a cluster of two aligned sequences. This cluster is then aligned to the next most related sequence or cluster of aligned sequences. Two clusters of sequences are aligned by a simple extension of the pairwise alignment of two individual sequences. The
15 final alignment is achieved by a series of progressive, pairwise alignments. The program is run by designating specific sequences and their amino acid or nucleotide coordinates for regions of sequence comparison and by designating the program parameters. Using PILEUP, a reference sequence is compared to other test sequences to determine the percent sequence identity relationship using the following parameters: default gap weight
20 (3.00), default gap length weight (0.10), and weighted end gaps. PILEUP can be obtained from the GCG sequence analysis software package, *e.g.*, version 7.0 (Devereaux *et al.* (1984) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 12:387-395).

Another example of algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms,
25 which are described in Altschul *et al.* (1977) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402, and Altschul *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence,
30 which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul *et al., supra*). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment

score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in
5 each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences)
10 uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

15 The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin and Altschul (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-5787). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For
20 example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

An indication that two nucleic acid sequences or polypeptides are
25 substantially identical is that the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the antibodies raised against the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid, as described below. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, for example, where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences
30 are substantially identical is that the two molecules or their complements hybridize to each other under stringent conditions, as described below. Yet another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the same primers can be used to amplify the sequence.

The phrase "selectively (or specifically) hybridizes to" refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule only to a particular nucleotide sequence under stringent hybridization conditions when that sequence is present in a complex mixture (*e.g.*, total cellular or library DNA or RNA).

5 The phrase "stringent hybridization conditions" refers to conditions under which a probe will hybridize to its target subsequence, typically in a complex mixture of nucleic acid, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in
10 Tijssen, *Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology--Hybridization with Nucleic Probes*, "Overview of principles of hybridization and the strategy of nucleic acid assays" (1993). Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5-10° C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH, and nucleic concentration) at
15 which 50% of the probes complementary to the target hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium (as the target sequences are present in excess, at T_m , 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium). Stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about
20 30°C for short probes (*e.g.*, 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60° C for long probes (*e.g.*, greater than 50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. For selective or specific hybridization, a positive signal is at least two times background, optionally 10 times background hybridization. Exemplary stringent hybridization conditions can be as
25 following: 50% formamide, 5X SSC, and 1% SDS, incubating at 42°C, or 5X SSC, 1% SDS, incubating at 65°C, with wash in 0.2X SSC, and 0.1% SDS at 65°C. Such washes can be performed for 5, 15, 30, 60, 120, or more minutes.

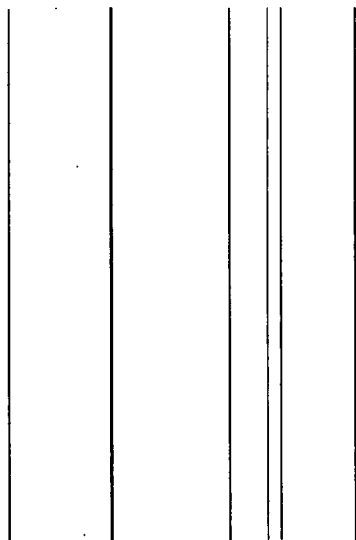
Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the polypeptides which they encode are substantially
30 identical. This occurs, for example, when a copy of a nucleic acid is created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code. In such cases, the nucleic acids typically hybridize under moderately stringent hybridization conditions. Exemplary "moderately stringent hybridization conditions" include a hybridization in a buffer of 40% formamide, 1 M NaCl, 1% SDS at 37°C, and a wash in 1X SSC at 45°C. Such

washes can be performed for 5, 15, 30, 60, 120, or more minutes. A positive hybridization is at least twice background. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that alternative hybridization and wash conditions can be utilized to provide conditions of similar stringency.

5 For PCR, a temperature of about 36°C is typical for low stringency amplification, although annealing temperatures may vary between about 32°C and 48°C depending on primer length. For high stringency PCR amplification, a temperature of about 62°C is typical, although high stringency annealing temperatures can range from about 50°C to about 65°C, depending on the primer length and specificity. Typical cycle
10 conditions for both high and low stringency amplifications include a denaturation phase of 90°C - 95°C for 30 sec - 2 min., an annealing phase lasting 30 sec. - 2 min., and an extension phase of about 72°C for 1 - 2 min.

As used herein a "nucleic acid probe" is defined as a nucleic acid capable of binding to a target nucleic acid (*e.g.*, a nucleic acid encoding a galanin receptor) of
15 complementary sequence through one or more types of chemical bonds, usually through complementary base pairing, usually through hydrogen bond formation. As used herein, a probe may include natural (*i.e.*, A, G, C, or T) or modified bases (7-deazaguanosine, inosine, *etc.*). In addition, the bases in a probe may be joined by a linkage other than a phosphodiester bond, so long as it does not interfere with hybridization. Thus, for
20 example, probes may be peptide nucleic acids in which the constituent bases are joined by peptide bonds rather than phosphodiester linkages. It will be understood by one of skill in the art that probes may bind target sequences lacking complete complementarity with the probe sequence depending upon the stringency of the hybridization conditions.

Nucleic acid probes can be DNA or RNA fragments. DNA fragments can
25 be prepared, for example, by digesting plasmid DNA, or by use of PCR, or synthesized by either the phosphoramidite method described by Beaucage and Carruthers



A "labeled nucleic acid probe" is a nucleic acid probe that is bound, either covalently, through a linker, or through ionic, van der Waals or hydrogen bonds to a label such that the presence of the probe may be determined by detecting the presence of the label bound to the probe.

5 The phrase "a nucleic acid sequence encoding" refers to a nucleic acid which contains sequence information for a structural RNA such as rRNA, a tRNA, or the primary amino acid sequence of a specific protein or peptide, or a binding site for a trans-acting regulatory agent. This phrase specifically encompasses degenerate codons (*i.e.*, different codons which encode a single amino acid) of the native sequence or sequences
10 which may be introduced to conform with codon preference in a specific host cell.

 The term "recombinant" when used with reference, *e.g.*, to a cell, or nucleic acid, protein, or vector, indicates that the cell, nucleic acid, protein or vector, has been modified by the introduction of a heterologous nucleic acid or protein or the alteration of a native nucleic acid or protein, or that the cell is derived from a cell so
15 modified. Thus, for example, recombinant cells express genes that are not found within the native (nonrecombinant) form of the cell or express native genes that are otherwise abnormally expressed, under-expressed or not expressed at all.

 The term "heterologous" when used with reference to portions of a nucleic acid indicates that the nucleic acid comprises two or more subsequences that are not
20 found in the same relationship to each other in nature. For instance, the nucleic acid is typically recombinantly produced, having two or more sequences from unrelated genes arranged to make a new functional nucleic acid, *e.g.*, a promoter from one source and a coding region from another source. Similarly, a heterologous protein indicates that the protein comprises two or more subsequences that are not found in the same relationship to
25 each other in nature (*e.g.*, a fusion protein).

 A "promoter" is defined as an array of nucleic acid control sequences that direct transcription of a nucleic acid. As used herein, a promoter includes necessary nucleic acid sequences near the start site of transcription, such as, in the case of a polymerase II type promoter, a TATA element. A promoter also optionally includes
30 distal enhancer or repressor elements, which can be located as much as several thousand base pairs from the start site of transcription. A "constitutive" promoter is a promoter that is active under most environmental and developmental conditions. An "inducible" promoter is a promoter that is active under environmental or developmental regulation. The term "operably linked" refers to a functional linkage between a nucleic acid

expression control sequence (such as a promoter, or array of transcription factor binding sites) and a second nucleic acid sequence, wherein the expression control sequence directs transcription of the nucleic acid corresponding to the second sequence.

An "expression vector" is a nucleic acid construct, generated
5 recombinantly or synthetically, with a series of specified nucleic acid elements that permit transcription of a particular nucleic acid in a host cell. The expression vector can be part of a plasmid, virus, or nucleic acid fragment. Typically, the expression vector includes a nucleic acid to be transcribed operably linked to a promoter.

The phrase "specifically (or selectively) binds to an antibody" or
10 "specifically (or selectively) immunoreactive with", when referring to a protein or peptide, refers to a binding reaction which is determinative of the presence of the protein in the presence of a heterogeneous population of proteins and other biologics. Thus, under designated immunoassay conditions, the specified antibodies bind to a particular protein and do not bind in a significant amount to other proteins present in the sample.
15 Specific binding to an antibody under such conditions may require an antibody that is selected for its specificity for a particular protein. For example, antibodies raised against a protein having an amino acid sequence encoded by any of the polynucleotides of the invention can be selected to obtain antibodies specifically immunoreactive with that protein and not with other proteins, except for polymorphic variants. A variety of
20 immunoassay formats may be used to select antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a particular protein. For example, solid-phase ELISA immunoassays, Western blots, or immunohistochemistry are routinely used to select monoclonal antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a protein. See, Harlow and Lane *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Publications, NY (1988) for a description of immunoassay formats
25 and conditions that can be used to determine specific immunoreactivity. Typically, a specific or selective reaction will be at least twice the background signal or noise and more typically more than 10 to 100 times background.

"Inhibitors," "activators," and "modulators" of G protein-coupled
receptors expression or of G protein-coupled receptors' activity are used to refer to
30 inhibitory, activating, or modulating molecules, respectively, identified using *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays for G protein-coupled receptors expression or G protein-mediated signaling, *e.g.*, ligands, agonists, antagonists, and their homologs and mimetics. Inhibitors are compounds that, *e.g.*, inhibit expression of a G protein-coupled receptor or bind to, partially or totally block stimulation, decrease, prevent, delay activation,

inactivate, desensitize, or down-regulate the activity of a G protein-coupled receptor, *e.g.*, antagonists. Activators are compounds that, *e.g.*, induce or activate the expression of a G protein-coupled receptor or bind to, stimulate, increase, open, activate, facilitate, enhance activation, sensitize or up-regulate the activity of G protein-coupled receptors, *e.g.*,
5 agonists. Modulators include compounds that, *e.g.*, alter the interaction of a receptor with extracellular proteins that bind activators or inhibitors, G proteins, and kinases. Modulators include genetically modified versions of G protein-coupled receptors, *e.g.*, with altered activity, as well as naturally occurring and synthetic ligands, antagonists, agonists, small chemical molecules and the like. Assays for inhibitors, activators and
10 modulators include, *e.g.*, expressing a G protein-coupled receptor in cells or cell membranes, applying putative modulator compounds, in the presence or absence of a GPCR ligand (such as galanin, where appropriate) and then determining the functional effects on G protein-mediated signaling, as described above. Samples or assays comprising G protein-coupled receptors that are treated with a potential activator,
15 inhibitor, or modulator are compared to control samples without the inhibitor, activator, or modulator to examine the extent of inhibition. Control samples (untreated with inhibitors) are assigned a relative G protein-coupled receptor activity value of 100%. Inhibition of a G protein-coupled receptor is achieved when the G protein-coupled receptor activity value relative to the control is about 80%, optionally 50% or 25-0%.
20 Activation of a G protein-coupled receptor is achieved when the G protein-coupled receptor activity value relative to the control is 110%, optionally 150%, optionally 200-500%, or 1000-3000% higher.

III. GENERAL RECOMBINANT NUCLEIC ACIDS METHODS FOR USE WITH THE INVENTION

25 In numerous embodiments of the present invention, nucleic acids encoding the GPCRs of interest will be isolated and cloned using recombinant methods. Such embodiments are used, *e.g.*, to isolate GPCR-encoding polynucleotides for protein expression or during the generation of variants, derivatives, expression cassettes, or other sequences derived from GPCRs, to monitor GPCR gene expression, for the isolation or
30 detection of GPCR sequences in different species, for diagnostic purposes in a patient, *e.g.*, to detect mutations in GPCRs, *etc.* In one embodiment, the nucleic acids of the invention are from any mammal, including, in particular, *e.g.*, a human, a rat, a mouse, *etc.*

In addition, recombinant expression of a GPCR of interest in eukaryotic cells, is useful for making cell membrane preparations that can be used for receptor binding assays. Receptor binding assays are used, in particular, for screening for modulators of the activity of GPCRs.

5 **A. General Recombinant Nucleic Acids Methods**

The numerous applications of the present invention involving the cloning, synthesis, maintenance, mutagenesis, and other manipulations of nucleic acid sequences can be performed using routine techniques in the field of recombinant genetics. Basic texts disclosing the general methods of use in this invention include Sambrook *et al.*,
10 *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual* (2nd ed. 1989); Kriegler, *Gene Transfer and Expression: A Laboratory Manual* (1990); and Ausubel *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (1994).

Nucleotide sizes are given in either kilobases (kb) or base pairs (bp). These are estimates derived from agarose or acrylamide gel electrophoresis or,
15 alternatively, from published DNA sequences.

Oligonucleotides that are not commercially available can be chemically synthesized according to the solid phase phosphoramidite triester method first described by Beaucage and Caruthers, *Tetrahedron Letts.* 22(20):1859-1862 (1981), using an automated synthesizer, as described in Needham Van Devanter *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*
20 12:6159-6168 (1984). Purification of oligonucleotides is, for example, by either native acrylamide gel electrophoresis or by anion-exchange HPLC as described in Pearson and Reanier, *J. Chrom.* 255:137-149 (1983).

The nucleic acids described here, or fragments thereof, can be used as hybridization probes for genomic or cDNA libraries to isolate the corresponding complete
25 gene (including regulatory and promoter regions, exons and introns) or cDNAs, in particular cDNA clones corresponding to full-length transcripts. The probes may also be used to isolate other genes and cDNAs which have a high sequence similarity to the gene of interest or similar biological activity. Probes of this type preferably have at least 30 bases and may contain, for example, 50 or more bases.

30 The sequence of the cloned genes and synthetic oligonucleotides can be verified using the chemical degradation method of Maxam and Gilbert, *Methods in Enzymology* 65:499-560 (1980). The sequence can be confirmed after the assembly of the oligonucleotide fragments into the double-stranded DNA sequence using the method

of Maxam and Gilbert, *supra*, or the chain termination method for sequencing double-stranded templates of Wallace *et al.*, *Gene* 16:21-26 (1981). Southern blot hybridization techniques can be carried out according to Southern *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 98:503 (1975).

5 **B. Cloning Methods for the Isolation of Nucleotide Sequences Encoding the Desired Proteins**

 In general, the nucleic acids encoding the subject proteins are cloned from DNA sequence libraries that are made to encode copy DNA (cDNA) or genomic DNA. The particular sequences can be located by hybridizing with an oligonucleotide probe, the sequence of which can be derived from the sequences provided herein (*e.g.*, the sequences
10 set forth in Table 1), which provides a reference for PCR primers and defines suitable regions for isolating G protein-coupled receptors specific probes. Alternatively, where the sequence is cloned into an expression library, the expressed recombinant protein can be detected immunologically with antisera or purified antibodies made against the G protein-coupled receptor of interest.

15 Methods for making and screening genomic and cDNA libraries are well-known to those of skill in the art (*see, e.g.*, Gubler and Hoffman, *Gene* 25:263-269 (1983); Benton and Davis, *Science* 196:180-182 (1977); and Sambrook, *supra*).

 Briefly, to make the cDNA library, one should choose a source that is rich in mRNA. The mRNA can then be made into cDNA, ligated into a recombinant vector,
20 and transfected into a recombinant host for propagation, screening and cloning. For a genomic library, the DNA is extracted from a suitable tissue and either mechanically sheared or enzymatically digested to yield fragments of preferably about 5-100 kb. The fragments are then separated by gradient centrifugation from undesired sizes and are constructed in bacteriophage lambda vectors. These vectors and phage are packaged *in*
25 *vitro*, and the recombinant phages are analyzed by plaque hybridization. Colony hybridization is carried out as generally described in Grunstein *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 72:3961-3965 (1975).

 An alternative method combines the use of synthetic oligonucleotide primers with polymerase extension on an mRNA or DNA template. Suitable primers can
30 be designed from specific GPCRs, *e.g.*, the sequences described in Table 1. This polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method amplifies the nucleic acids encoding the protein of interest directly from mRNA, cDNA, genomic libraries or cDNA libraries. Restriction endonuclease sites can be incorporated into the primers. Polymerase chain reaction or

other *in vitro* amplification methods may also be useful, for example, to clone nucleic acids encoding specific proteins and express said proteins, to synthesize nucleic acids that will be used as probes for detecting the presence of mRNA encoding a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention in physiological samples, for nucleic acid sequencing, or for other purposes (see, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202). Genes amplified by a PCR reaction can be purified, *e.g.*, from agarose gels, and cloned into an appropriate vector.

Appropriate primers and probes for identifying the genes encoding the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention from mammalian tissues can be derived from the sequences provided herein, in particular the sequences set forth in Table 1. For a general overview of PCR, see, Innis *et al.*, *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications*, Academic Press, San Diego (1990).

Synthetic oligonucleotides can be used to construct genes. This is done using a series of overlapping oligonucleotides, usually 40-120 bp in length, representing both the sense and anti-sense strands of the gene. These DNA fragments are then annealed, ligated and cloned.

A gene encoding a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention can be cloned using intermediate vectors before transformation into mammalian cells for expression. These intermediate vectors are typically prokaryote vectors or shuttle vectors. The proteins can be expressed in either prokaryotes, using standard methods well-known to those of skill in the art, or eukaryotes as described *infra*.

C. Expression in Eukaryotes

Standard eukaryotic transfection methods are used to produce eukaryotic cell lines, *e.g.*, yeast, insect, or mammalian cell lines, which express large quantities of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention which are then purified using standard techniques (see, *e.g.*, Colley *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:17619-17622, (1989); and *Guide to Protein Purification*, in Vol. 182 of *Methods in Enzymology* (Deutscher ed., 1990)).

Transformations of eukaryotic cells are performed according to standard techniques as described by Morrison, *J. Bact.*, 132:349-351 (1977), or by Clark-Curtiss and Curtiss, *Methods in Enzymology*, 101:347-362 R. Wu *et al.* (Eds) Academic Press, NY (1983).

Any of the well-known procedures for introducing foreign nucleotide sequences into host cells may be used. These include the use of calcium phosphate

transfection, polybrene, protoplast fusion, electroporation, liposomes, microinjection, plasma vectors, viral vectors and any of the other well-known methods for introducing cloned genomic DNA, cDNA, synthetic DNA or other foreign genetic material into a host cell (*see* Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*). It is only necessary that the particular genetic engineering procedure utilized be capable of successfully introducing at least one gene into the host cell which is capable of expressing the protein.

The particular eukaryotic expression vector used to transport the genetic information into the cell is not particularly critical. Any of the conventional vectors used for expression in eukaryotic cells may be used. Expression vectors containing regulatory elements from eukaryotic viruses are typically used. Suitable vectors for use in the present invention include, but are not limited to, SV40 vectors, vectors derived from bovine papilloma virus or from the Epstein Barr virus and baculovirus vectors, and any other vector allowing expression of proteins under the direction of the SV-40 later promoter, metallothionein promoter, murine mammary tumor virus promoter, Rous sarcoma virus promoter, polyhedrin promoter, or other promoters shown effective for expression in eukaryotic cells.

The vectors usually include selectable markers which result in gene amplification, such as, *e.g.*, thymidine kinase, aminoglycoside phosphotransferase, hygromycin B phosphotransferase, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase, CAD (carbamyl phosphate synthetase, aspartate transcarbamylase, and dihydroorotase), adenosine deaminase, dihydrofolate reductase, asparagine synthetase and ouabain selection. Alternatively, high yield expression systems not involving gene amplification are also suitable, such as, *e.g.*, using a baculovirus vector in insect cells, with a target protein encoding sequence under the direction of the polyhedrin promoter or other strong baculovirus promoters.

The expression vector of the present invention will typically contain both prokaryotic sequences that facilitate the cloning of the vector in bacteria as well as one or more eukaryotic transcription units that are expressed only in eukaryotic cells, such as mammalian cells. The vector may or may not comprise a eukaryotic replicon. If a eukaryotic replicon is present, then the vector is amplifiable in eukaryotic cells using the appropriate selectable marker. If the vector does not comprise a eukaryotic replicon, no episomal amplification is possible. Instead, the transfected DNA integrates into the genome of the transfected cell, where the promoter directs expression of the desired gene. The expression vector is typically constructed from elements derived from different, well

characterized viral or mammalian genes. For a general discussion of the expression of cloned genes in cultured mammalian cells, *see*, Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*, Ch. 16.

The prokaryotic elements that are typically included in the mammalian expression vector include a replicon that functions in *E. coli*, a gene encoding antibiotic resistance to permit selection of bacteria that harbor recombinant plasmids, and unique restriction sites in nonessential regions of the plasmid to allow insertion of eukaryotic sequences. The particular antibiotic resistance gene chosen is not critical, any of the many resistance genes known in the art are suitable. The prokaryotic sequences are preferably chosen such that they do not interfere with the replication of the DNA in eukaryotic cells.

The expression vector contains a eukaryotic transcription unit or expression cassette that contains all the elements required for the expression of the DNA encoding the G protein-coupled receptors of interest in eukaryotic cells. A typical expression cassette contains a promoter operably linked to the DNA sequence encoding the G protein-coupled receptor and signals required for efficient polyadenylation of the transcript. The DNA sequence encoding the protein may typically be linked to a cleavable signal peptide sequence to promote secretion of the encoded protein by the transformed cell. Such signal peptides would include, among others, the signal peptides from tissue plasminogen activator, insulin, and neuron growth factor, and juvenile hormone esterase of *Heliothis virescens*. Additional elements of the cassette may include enhancers and, if genomic DNA is used as the structural gene, introns with functional splice donor and acceptor sites.

Eukaryotic promoters typically contain two types of recognition sequences, the TATA box and upstream promoter elements. The TATA box, located 25-30 base pairs upstream of the transcription initiation site, is thought to be involved in directing RNA polymerase to begin RNA synthesis. The other upstream promoter elements determine the rate at which transcription is initiated.

Enhancer elements can stimulate transcription up to 1,000 fold from linked homologous or heterologous promoters. Enhancers are active when placed downstream or upstream from the transcription initiation site. Many enhancer elements derived from viruses have a broad host range and are active in a variety of tissues (*see, Enhancers and Eukaryotic Expression*, Cold Spring Harbor Pres, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1983)).

In the construction of the expression cassette, the promoter is preferably positioned at about the same distance from the heterologous transcription start site as it is

from the transcription start site in its natural setting. As is known in the art, some variation in this distance can, however, be accommodated without loss of promoter function.

In addition to a promoter sequence, the expression cassette should also
5 contain a transcription termination region downstream of the structural gene to provide for efficient termination. The termination region may be obtained from the same gene as the promoter sequence or may be obtained from a different gene.

If the mRNA encoded by the structural gene is to be efficiently translated, polyadenylation sequences are also commonly added to the vector construct. Two
10 distinct sequence elements are required for accurate and efficient polyadenylation: GU or U rich sequences located downstream from the polyadenylation site and a highly conserved sequence of six nucleotides, AAUAAA, located 11-30 nucleotides upstream. Termination and polyadenylation signals that are suitable for the present invention include those derived from SV40, or a partial genomic copy of a gene already resident on
15 the expression vector.

In addition to the elements already described, the expression vector of the present invention may typically contain other specialized elements intended to increase the level of expression of cloned genes or to facilitate the identification of cells that carry the transfected DNA. For instance, a number of animal viruses contain DNA sequences
20 that promote the extra chromosomal replication of the viral genome in permissive cell types. Plasmids bearing these viral replicons are replicated episomally as long as the appropriate factors are provided by genes either carried on the plasmid or with the genome of the host cell.

The cDNA encoding the protein of interest can be ligated to various
25 expression vectors for use in transforming host cell cultures. The vectors typically contain gene sequences to initiate transcription and translation of the G protein-coupled receptor gene. These sequences need to be compatible with the selected host cell. In addition, the vectors preferably contain a marker to provide a phenotypic trait for selection of transformed host cells such as dihydrofolate reductase or metallothionein.
30 Additionally, a vector might contain a replicative origin.

Cells of mammalian origin are illustrative of cell cultures useful for the production of, for example, a G protein-coupled receptor of interest. Mammalian cell systems often will be in the form of monolayers of cells, although mammalian cell suspensions may also be used. Illustrative examples of mammalian cell lines include

VERO and HeLa cells, NIH 3T3, COS, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO), WI38, BHK, COS-7 or MDCK cell lines.

As indicated above, the vector, *e.g.*, a plasmid, which is used to transform the host cell, preferably contains DNA sequences to initiate transcription and sequences to control the translation of the gene sequence encoding the G protein-coupled receptor of interest. These sequences are referred to as expression control sequences. Illustrative expression control sequences are described, *e.g.*, in Berman *et al.*, *Science*, 222:524-527 (1983); Thomsen *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81:659-663 (1984); and Brinster *et al.*, *Nature* 296:39-42 (1982). The cloning vector containing the expression control sequences is cleaved using restriction enzymes, adjusted in size as necessary or desirable and ligated with sequences encoding the G protein-coupled receptor by means well-known in the art.

When higher animal host cells are employed, polyadenylation or transcription terminator sequences from known mammalian genes need to be incorporated into the vector. An example of a terminator sequence is the polyadenylation sequence from the bovine growth hormone gene. Sequences for accurate splicing of the transcript may also be included. An example of a splicing sequence is the VP1 intron from SV40 (Sprague *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 45:773-781 (1983)).

Additionally, gene sequences to control replication in the host cell may be incorporated into the vector such as those found in bovine papilloma virus type-vectors (*see*, Saveria-Campo, "*Bovine Papilloma virus DNA a Eukaryotic Cloning Vector*" In: *DNA Cloning Vol.II: a Practical Approach* (Glover Ed.), IRL Press, Arlington, Virginia pp. 213-238 (1985)).

The transformed cells are cultured by means well-known in the art. For example, such means are published in *Biochemical Methods in Cell Culture and Virology*, Kuchler, Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Inc. (1977). The expressed protein is isolated from cells grown as suspensions or as monolayers. The latter are recovered by well-known mechanical, chemical or enzymatic means.

IV. PURIFICATION OF THE PROTEINS FOR USE WITH THE INVENTION

After expression, the proteins of the present invention can be purified to substantial purity by standard techniques, including selective precipitation with substances as ammonium sulfate, column chromatography, immunopurification methods, and other methods known to those of skill in the art (*see, e.g.*, Scopes *Protein*

Purification: Principles and Practice, Springer-Verlag, NY (1982); U.S. Patent No. 4,673,641; Ausubel *et al.*, *supra*; and Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*).

A number of conventional procedures can be employed when a recombinant protein is being purified. For example, proteins having established
5 molecular adhesion properties can be reversibly fused to the subject protein. With the appropriate ligand, a G protein-coupled receptor of interest, for example, can be selectively adsorbed to a purification column and then freed from the column in a relatively pure form. The fused protein is then removed by enzymatic activity. Finally, the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention can be purified using immunoaffinity
10 columns.

A. Purification of Proteins from Recombinant Bacteria

When recombinant proteins are expressed by the transformed bacteria in large amounts, typically after promoter induction, although expression can be constitutive, the proteins may form insoluble aggregates. There are several protocols that
15 are suitable for purification of protein inclusion bodies. For example, purification of aggregate proteins (hereinafter referred to as inclusion bodies) typically involves the extraction, separation and/or purification of inclusion bodies by disruption of bacterial cells typically, but not limited to, by incubation in a buffer of about 100-150 µg/ml lysozyme and 0.1% Nonidet P40, a non-ionic detergent. The cell suspension can be
20 ground using a Polytron grinder (Brinkman Instruments, Westbury, NY). Alternatively, the cells can be sonicated on ice. Alternate methods of lysing bacteria are described in Ausubel *et al.*, and Sambrook *et al.*, both *supra*, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

The cell suspension is generally centrifuged and the pellet containing the
25 inclusion bodies resuspended in buffer which does not dissolve but washes the inclusion bodies, *e.g.*, 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.2), 1 mM EDTA, 150 mM NaCl and 2% Triton-X 100, a non-ionic detergent. It may be necessary to repeat the wash step to remove as much cellular debris as possible. The remaining pellet of inclusion bodies may be resuspended in an appropriate buffer (*e.g.*, 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.8, 150 mM
30 NaCl). Other appropriate buffers will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

Following the washing step, the inclusion bodies are solubilized by the addition of a solvent that is both a strong hydrogen acceptor and a strong hydrogen donor (or a combination of solvents each having one of these properties). The proteins that

formed the inclusion bodies may then be renatured by dilution or dialysis with a compatible buffer. Suitable solvents include, but are not limited to, urea (from about 4 M to about 8 M), formamide (at least about 80%, volume/volume basis), and guanidine hydrochloride (from about 4 M to about 8 M). Some solvents which are capable of solubilizing aggregate-forming proteins, such as SDS (sodium dodecyl sulfate) and 70% formic acid, are inappropriate for use in this procedure due to the possibility of irreversible denaturation of the proteins, accompanied by a lack of immunogenicity and/or activity. Although guanidine hydrochloride and similar agents are denaturants, this denaturation is not irreversible and renaturation may occur upon removal (by dialysis, for example) or dilution of the denaturant, allowing re-formation of the immunologically and/or biologically active protein of interest. After solubilization, the protein can be separated from other bacterial proteins by standard separation techniques.

Alternatively, it is possible to purify proteins from bacteria periplasm. Where the protein is exported into the periplasm of the bacteria, the periplasmic fraction of the bacteria can be isolated by cold osmotic shock in addition to other methods known to those of skill in the art (*see, Ausubel et al., supra*). To isolate recombinant proteins from the periplasm, the bacterial cells are centrifuged to form a pellet. The pellet is resuspended in a buffer containing 20% sucrose. To lyse the cells, the bacteria are centrifuged and the pellet is resuspended in ice-cold 5 mM MgSO₄ and kept in an ice bath for approximately 10 minutes. The cell suspension is centrifuged and the supernatant decanted and saved. The recombinant proteins present in the supernatant can be separated from the host proteins by standard separation techniques well-known to those of skill in the art.

B. Standard Protein Separation Techniques For Purifying Proteins

25 1. Solubility Fractionation

Often as an initial step, and if the protein mixture is complex, an initial salt fractionation can separate many of the unwanted host cell proteins (or proteins derived from the cell culture media) from the recombinant protein of interest. The preferred salt is ammonium sulfate. Ammonium sulfate precipitates proteins by effectively reducing the amount of water in the protein mixture. Proteins then precipitate on the basis of their solubility. The more hydrophobic a protein is, the more likely it is to precipitate at lower ammonium sulfate concentrations. A typical protocol is to add saturated ammonium sulfate to a protein solution so that the resultant ammonium sulfate concentration is

between 20-30%. This will precipitate the most hydrophobic proteins. The precipitate is discarded (unless the protein of interest is hydrophobic) and ammonium sulfate is added to the supernatant to a concentration known to precipitate the protein of interest. The precipitate is then solubilized in buffer and the excess salt removed if necessary, through
5 either dialysis or diafiltration. Other methods that rely on solubility of proteins, such as cold ethanol precipitation, are well-known to those of skill in the art and can be used to fractionate complex protein mixtures.

2. Size Differential Filtration

Based on a calculated molecular weight, a protein of greater and lesser size
10 can be isolated using ultrafiltration through membranes of different pore sizes (for example, Amicon or Millipore membranes). As a first step, the protein mixture is ultrafiltered through a membrane with a pore size that has a lower molecular weight cut-off than the molecular weight of the protein of interest. The retentate of the ultrafiltration is then ultrafiltered against a membrane with a molecular cut off greater than the
15 molecular weight of the protein of interest. The recombinant protein will pass through the membrane into the filtrate. The filtrate can then be chromatographed as described below.

3. Column Chromatography

The proteins of interest can also be separated from other proteins on the
20 basis of their size, net surface charge, hydrophobicity and affinity for ligands. In addition, antibodies raised against proteins can be conjugated to column matrices and the proteins immunopurified. All of these methods are well-known in the art.

It will be apparent to one of skill that chromatographic techniques can be performed at any scale and using equipment from many different manufacturers (*e.g.*,
25 Pharmacia Biotech).

V. DETECTION OF GENE EXPRESSION OF THE GPCRs

The polypeptides of the present invention and the polynucleotides encoding them can be employed as research reagents and materials for discovery of treatments and diagnostics to human disease. It will be readily apparent to those of skill
30 in the art that although the following discussion is directed to methods for detecting nucleic acids encoding a G protein-coupled receptor, similar methods can be used to detect nucleic acids associated with, *e.g.*, Alzheimer's disease, depression, specific carcinomas and sarcomas, or any disease or disorder in which GPCR-mediated signaling

is involved. In aspects involving, e.g., a galanin receptor, similar methods can be used to detect nucleic acids associated with, e.g., Alzheimer's disease, learning and memory disorders, reproduction and sex behavior disorders, feeding disorders, fat metabolism and body adiposity, regulation of neurotransmitter release, pain perception, depression,
5 regulation of hormone release, cardiovascular actions regulation, or any disease or disorder in which galanin signaling is involved.

As should be apparent to those of skill in the art, the invention is based, at least in part, in the identification of novel G protein-coupled receptors, including a novel galanin receptor (GAL4). Accordingly, the present invention also includes methods for
10 detecting the presence, alteration or absence of nucleic acids (e.g., DNA or RNA) encoding such G protein-coupled receptors in a physiological specimen in order to determine the presence of, e.g., Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, asthma, atherosclerosis, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, cardiomyopathy, chondrosarcoma, COPD, Crohn's disease, depression, Duchenne muscular dystrophy,
15 embryonal carcinoma, epilepsy, Ewing's sarcoma, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, multiple sclerosis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, osteosarcoma, ovarian carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, Parkinson's disease, prostate carcinoma, psoriasis,
20 rhabdomyosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, rheumatoid arthritis, schizophrenia, seminoma, squamous cell carcinoma, tuberculosis, thyroid carcinoma, tonsil, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, ulcerative colitis, *etc.*, associated with mutations created in the sequences encoding the GPCRs that modify the expression and/or activity of the receptors, including those disorders associated with mutations created in the sequences encoding the galanin
25 receptor that modify the activity of the receptor, including cognitive deficit, Alzheimer's disease, reproductive disorder, fat metabolism disorder, inhibition of neurotransmitter release, pain perception disorder, depression, hormone release disorder, decrease in blood flow, *etc.* Any tissue having cells bearing the genome of an individual, or RNA encoding the GPCRs can be used as well as biopsies of suspect tissue. It is also possible and
30 preferred in some circumstances to conduct assays on cells that are isolated under microscopic visualization. A particularly useful method is the microdissection technique described in WO 95/23960. The cells isolated by microscopic visualization can be used in any of the assays described herein including both genomic and immunological based assays.

This invention provides methods of genotyping family members in which relatives are diagnosed with, *e.g.*, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, asthma, atherosclerosis, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, cardiomyopathy, chondrosarcoma, COPD, Crohn's disease, depression, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, embryonal carcinoma, epilepsy, Ewing's sarcoma, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, multiple sclerosis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, osteosarcoma, ovarian carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, Parkinson's disease, prostate carcinoma, psoriasis, rhabdomyosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, rheumatoid arthritis, schizophrenia, seminoma, squamous cell carcinoma, tuberculosis, thyroid carcinoma, tonsil, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, ulcerative colitis, Alzheimer's disease, depression, fat metabolism disorders, anorexia, stroke, diabetes, *etc.* Conventional methods of genotyping are known to those of skill in the art.

The probes are capable of binding to a target nucleic acid (*e.g.*, a nucleic acid encoding a G protein-coupled receptor of interest). By assaying for the presence or absence of the probe, one can detect the presence or absence of the target nucleic acid in a sample. Preferably, non-hybridizing probe and target nucleic acids are removed (*e.g.*, by washing) prior to detecting the presence of the probe.

A variety of methods of specific DNA and RNA measurement using nucleic acid hybridization techniques are known to those of skill in the art (*see*, Sambrook, *supra*). Some methods involve an electrophoretic separation (*e.g.*, Southern blot for detecting DNA, and Northern blot for detecting RNA), but measurement of DNA and RNA can also be carried out in the absence of electrophoretic separation (*e.g.*, by dot blot). Southern blot of genomic DNA (*e.g.*, from a human) can be used for screening for restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) to detect the presence of a genetic disorder affecting a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention.

The selection of a nucleic acid hybridization format is not critical. A variety of nucleic acid hybridization formats are known to those skilled in the art. For example, common formats include sandwich assays and competition or displacement assays. Hybridization techniques are generally described in Hames and Higgins, *Nucleic Acid Hybridization, A Practical Approach*, IRL Press (1985); Gall and Pardue, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 63:378-383 (1969); and John *et al.*, *Nature*, 223:582-587 (1969).

Detection of a hybridization complex may require the binding of a signal generating complex to a duplex of target and probe polynucleotides or nucleic acids. Typically, such binding occurs through ligand and anti-ligand interactions as between a ligand-conjugated probe and an anti-ligand conjugated with a signal. The binding of the signal generation complex is also readily amenable to accelerations by exposure to ultrasonic energy.

The label may also allow indirect detection of the hybridization complex. For example, where the label is a hapten or antigen, the sample can be detected by using antibodies. In these systems, a signal is generated by attaching fluorescent or enzyme molecules to the antibodies or in some cases, by attachment to a radioactive label (*see, e.g., Tijssen, "Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays," Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, pp. 9-20, Burdon and van Knippenberg Eds., Elsevier (1985)*).

The probes are typically labeled either directly, as with isotopes, chromophores, lumiphores, chromogens, or indirectly, such as with biotin, to which a streptavidin complex may later bind. Thus, the detectable labels used in the assays of the present invention can be primary labels (where the label comprises an element that is detected directly or that produces a directly detectable element) or secondary labels (where the detected label binds to a primary label, *e.g., as is common in immunological labeling*). Typically, labeled signal nucleic acids are used to detect hybridization. Complementary nucleic acids or signal nucleic acids may be labeled by any one of several methods typically used to detect the presence of hybridized polynucleotides. The most common method of detection is the use of autoradiography with ^3H , ^{125}I , ^{35}S , ^{14}C , or ^{32}P -labeled probes or the like.

Other labels include, *e.g.,* ligands which bind to labeled antibodies, fluorophores, chemiluminescent agents, enzymes, and antibodies which can serve as specific binding pair members for a labeled ligand. An introduction to labels, labeling procedures and detection of labels is found in Polak and Van Noorden, *Introduction to Immunocytochemistry*, 2nd ed., Springer Verlag, NY (1997); and in Haugland, *Handbook of Fluorescent Probes and Research Chemicals*, a combined handbook and catalogue Published by Molecular Probes, Inc. (1996).

In general, a detector which monitors a particular probe or probe combination is used to detect the detection reagent label. Typical detectors include spectrophotometers, phototubes and photodiodes, microscopes, scintillation counters,

cameras, film and the like, as well as combinations thereof. Examples of suitable detectors are widely available from a variety of commercial sources known to persons of skill in the art. Commonly, an optical image of a substrate comprising bound labeling moieties is digitized for subsequent computer analysis.

- 5 Most typically, the amount of, for example, a G protein-coupled receptor RNA is measured by quantitating the amount of label fixed to the solid support by binding of the detection reagent. Typically, the presence of a modulator during incubation will increase or decrease the amount of label fixed to the solid support relative to a control incubation which does not comprise the modulator, or as compared to a
10 baseline established for a particular reaction type. Means of detecting and quantitating labels are well-known to those of skill in the art.

- In preferred embodiments, the target nucleic acid or the probe is immobilized on a solid support. Solid supports suitable for use in the assays of the invention are known to those of skill in the art. As used herein, a solid support is a matrix
15 of material in a substantially fixed arrangement.

- A variety of automated solid-phase assay techniques are also appropriate. For instance, very large scale immobilized polymer arrays (VLSIPS™), available from Affymetrix, Inc. in Santa Clara, CA, can be used to detect changes in expression levels of a plurality of genes involved in the same regulatory pathways simultaneously. *See*,
20 Tijssen, *supra.*, Fodor *et al.*, *Science*, 251:767-777 (1991); Sheldon *et al.*, *Clinical Chemistry* 39(4):718-719 (1993); and Kozal *et al.*, *Nature Medicine* 2(7):753-759 (1996). Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides methods of detecting expression levels of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention in combination with other G protein-coupled receptors and other nucleic acids known to be involved in regulating, *e.g.*,
25 Alzheimer's disease, depression, feeding behavior, diabetes, obesity, stroke, cognition and memory, hormone release, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, asthma, atherosclerosis, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, cardiomyopathy, chondrosarcoma, COPD, Crohn's disease, depression, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, embryonal carcinoma, epilepsy, Ewing's sarcoma, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, lung
30 adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, multiple sclerosis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, osteosarcoma, ovarian carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, Parkinson's disease, prostate carcinoma, psoriasis, rhabdomyosarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, rheumatoid arthritis, schizophrenia, seminoma, squamous cell carcinoma, tuberculosis,

thyroid carcinoma, tonsil, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, ulcerative colitis, *etc.*, in which nucleic acids (*e.g.*, RNA from a cell culture) are hybridized to an array of nucleic acids that are known to be associated with the above-listed diseases and disorders. Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides methods for detecting the expression levels of

5 nucleic acids encoding the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention, in which nucleic acids (*e.g.*, RNA from a cell culture) are hybridized to an array of nucleic acids that are known to be associated with the above-listed diseases and disorders in which GPCRs have been implicated. In a second embodiment, the invention provides methods for detecting the expression levels of nucleic acids encoding the galanin receptors of the

10 invention, in which nucleic acids (*e.g.*, RNA from a cell culture) are hybridized to an array of nucleic acids that are known to be associated with Alzheimer's disease, depression, fat metabolism disorders, feeding disorders, hormonal disorders, *etc.* For example, in the assay described *supra*, oligonucleotides which hybridize to a plurality of nucleic acids encoding either G protein-coupled receptors or other molecules known to be

15 involved in the above-mentioned diseases and disorders are optionally synthesized on a DNA chip (such chips are available from Affymetrix) and the RNA from a biological sample, such as a cell culture, is hybridized to the chip for simultaneous analysis of multiple nucleic acids. The nucleic acids encoding the G protein-coupled receptors that are present in the sample which is assayed are detected at specific positions on the chip.

20 Detection can be accomplished, for example, by using a labeled detection moiety that binds specifically to duplex nucleic acids (*e.g.*, an antibody that is specific for RNA-DNA duplexes). One preferred example uses an antibody that recognizes DNA-RNA heteroduplexes in which the antibody is linked to an enzyme (typically by recombinant or covalent chemical bonding). The antibody is detected when the enzyme

25 reacts with its substrate, producing a detectable product. Coutlee *et al.*, *Analytical Biochemistry* 181:153-162 (1989); Bogulavski *et al.*, *J. Immunol. Methods* 89:123-130 (1986); Prooijen-Knegt, *Exp. Cell Res.* 141:397-407 (1982); Rudkin, *Nature* 265:472-473 (1976); Stollar, *PNAS* 65:993-1000 (1970); Ballard, *Mol. Immunol.* 19:793-799 (1982); Pisetsky and Caster, *Mol. Immunol.* 19:645-650 (1982); Viscidi *et al.*, *J. Clin. Microbial.*

30 41:199-209 (1988); and Kiney *et al.*, *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 27:6-12 (1989) describe antibodies to RNA duplexes, including homo and heteroduplexes. Kits comprising antibodies specific for DNA:RNA hybrids are available, *e.g.*, from Digene Diagnostics, Inc. (Beltsville, MD).

In addition to available antibodies, one of skill in the art can easily make antibodies specific for nucleic acid duplexes using existing techniques, or modify those antibodies which are commercially or publicly available. In addition to the art referenced above, general methods for producing polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies are known
5 to those of skill in the art (*see, e.g.*, Paul (ed), *Fundamental Immunology, Third Edition* Raven Press, Ltd., NY (1993); Coligan, *Current Protocols in Immunology* Wiley/Greene, NY (1991); Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual* Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY (1989); Stites *et al.* (eds.), *Basic and Clinical Immunology* (4th ed.) Lange Medical Publications, Los Altos, CA, and references cited therein; Goding, *Monoclonal*
10 *Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed.) Academic Press, New York, NY, (1986); and Kohler and Milstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975)). Other suitable techniques for antibody preparation include selection of libraries of recombinant antibodies in phage or similar vectors (*see*, Huse *et al.*, *Science* 246:1275-1281 (1989); and Ward *et al.*, *Nature* 341:544-546 (1989)). Specific monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies and antisera will
15 usually bind with a K_D of at least about 0.1 μM , preferably at least about 0.01 μM or better, and most typically and preferably, 0.001 μM or better.

The nucleic acids used in this invention can be either positive or negative probes. Positive probes bind to their targets and the presence of duplex formation is evidence of the presence of the target. Negative probes fail to bind to the suspect target
20 and the absence of duplex formation is evidence of the presence of the target. For example, the use of a wild type specific nucleic acid probe or PCR primers may serve as a negative probe in an assay sample where only the nucleotide sequence of interest is present.

The sensitivity of the hybridization assays may be enhanced through use of
25 a nucleic acid amplification system which multiplies the target nucleic acid being detected. Examples of such systems include the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) system and the ligase chain reaction (LCR) system. Other methods recently described in the art are the nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA⁹, Cangene, Mississauga, Ontario) and Q Beta Replicase systems. These systems can be used to directly identify
30 mutants where the PCR or LCR primers are designed to be extended or ligated only when a selected sequence is present. Alternatively, the selected sequences can be generally amplified using, for example, nonspecific PCR primers and the amplified target region later probed for a specific sequence indicative of a mutation.

A preferred embodiment is the use of allelic specific amplifications. In the case of PCR, the amplification primers are designed to bind to a portion of, for example, a gene encoding a G protein-coupled receptor protein, but the terminal base at the 3' end is used to discriminate between the mutant and wild-type forms of the G protein-coupled receptor gene. If the terminal base matches the point mutation or the wild-type, polymerase dependent three prime extension can proceed and an amplification product is detected. This method for detecting point mutations or polymorphisms is described in detail by Sommer *et al.*, in *Mayo Clin. Proc.* 64:1361-1372 (1989). By using appropriate controls, one can develop a kit having both positive and negative amplification products. The products can be detected using specific probes or by simply detecting their presence or absence. A variation of the PCR method uses LCR where the point of discrimination, *i.e.*, either the point mutation or the wild-type bases fall between the LCR oligonucleotides. The ligation of the oligonucleotides becomes the means for discriminating between the mutant and wild-type forms of the gene encoding the G protein-coupled receptor.

An alternative means for determining the level of expression of the nucleic acids of the present invention is *in situ* hybridization. *In situ* hybridization assays are well-known and are generally described in Angerer *et al.*, *Methods Enzymol.* 152:649-660 (1987). In an *in situ* hybridization assay, cells, preferentially human cells from the cerebellum or the hippocampus, are fixed to a solid support, typically a glass slide. If DNA is to be probed, the cells are denatured with heat or alkali. The cells are then contacted with a hybridization solution at a moderate temperature to permit annealing of specific probes that are labeled. The probes are preferably labeled with radioisotopes or fluorescent reporters.

25 VI. IMMUNOLOGICAL DETECTION OF THE GPCRs

In numerous embodiments of the present invention, antibodies that specifically bind to the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention will be used. Such antibodies have numerous applications, including for the modulation of the activity of the G protein-coupled receptors and for immunoassays to detect the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention, as well as variants, derivatives, fragments, *etc.* thereof. Immunoassays can be used to qualitatively or quantitatively analyze the proteins of interest. A general overview of the applicable technology can be found in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Pubs., NY (1988).

Immunoassays for detecting target G protein-coupled receptor proteins are useful for diagnosing any disease or disorder in which GPCR-mediated signaling has been involved such as, *e.g.*, Alzheimer's disease, depression, specific sarcomas and carcinomas, Parkinson's disease, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, schizophrenia, tuberculosis, learning and memory disorders, diabetes, reproduction and sex behavior disorders, anorexia, fat metabolism and body adiposity disorders, regulation of neurotransmitter release, pain perception, depression, regulation of hormone release, cardiovascular actions regulation, *etc.* In some embodiments, the antibodies of the present invention specifically bind to the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention and do not bind to other G protein-coupled receptors or to G protein-coupled receptors from a different species, such as mouse, rat, *etc.* (identified GPCRs are listed in public databases, such as SwissProt, *see* <http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html>, or GenBank, *see* <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>; *see also G protein coupled receptor Database*, <http://www.gcrdb.uthscsa.edu>). In some embodiments, the antibodies of the present invention specifically bind to the galanin receptors of the invention and do not bind to other galanin receptors, such as GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3 (*see, e.g.*, SwissProt accession numbers P47211, O43603, and O60755 for the sequences of the human GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3, respectively) or to galanin receptors from a different species (*see, e.g.*, SwissProt accession numbers P56479, O88854, O88853, for the sequences of the mouse GALR1, GALR2, and GALR3, respectively, and accession numbers Q62805, O08726, and O88626, for the sequences of the rat GALR1, GALR2, and GALR3, respectively).

A. Antibodies to Target Proteins

Methods for producing polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies that react specifically with a protein of interest are known to those of skill in the art (*see, e.g.*, Coligan, *supra*; and Harlow and Lane, *supra*; Stites *et al.*, *supra* and references cited therein; Goding, *supra*; and Kohler and Milstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975)). Such techniques include antibody preparation by selection of antibodies from libraries of recombinant antibodies in phage or similar vectors (*see, Huse et al.*, *supra*; and Ward *et al.*, *supra*). For example, in order to produce antisera for use in an immunoassay, the protein of interest or an antigenic fragment thereof, is isolated as described herein. For example, a recombinant protein is produced in a transformed cell line. An inbred strain of mice or rabbits is immunized with the protein using a standard adjuvant, such as

Freund's adjuvant, and a standard immunization protocol. Alternatively, a synthetic peptide derived from the sequences disclosed herein and conjugated to a carrier protein can be used as an immunogen.

Polyclonal sera are collected and titered against the immunogen protein in an immunoassay, for example, a solid phase immunoassay with the immunogen immobilized on a solid support. Polyclonal antisera with a titer of 10^4 or greater are selected and tested for their cross-reactivity against non-G protein-coupled receptor proteins or even other homologous proteins from other organisms, using a competitive binding immunoassay. Specific monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies and antisera will usually bind with a K_D of at least about 0.1 mM, more usually at least about 1 μ M, preferably at least about 0.1 μ M or better, and most preferably, 0.01 μ M or better.

A number of proteins of the invention comprising immunogens may be used to produce antibodies specifically or selectively reactive with the proteins of interest. Recombinant protein is the preferred immunogen for the production of monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies. Naturally occurring protein may also be used either in pure or impure form. Synthetic peptides made using the protein sequences described herein may also be used as an immunogen for the production of antibodies to the protein. Recombinant protein can be expressed in eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells and purified as generally described *supra*. The product is then injected into an animal capable of producing antibodies. Either monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies may be generated for subsequent use in immunoassays to measure the protein.

Methods of production of polyclonal antibodies are known to those of skill in the art. In brief, an immunogen, preferably a purified protein, is mixed with an adjuvant and animals are immunized. The animal's immune response to the immunogen preparation is monitored by taking test bleeds and determining the titer of reactivity to the G protein-coupled receptor of interest. When appropriately high titers of antibody to the immunogen are obtained, blood is collected from the animal and antisera are prepared. Further fractionation of the antisera to enrich for antibodies reactive to the protein can be done if desired (*see*, Harlow and Lane, *supra*).

Monoclonal antibodies may be obtained using various techniques familiar to those of skill in the art. Typically, spleen cells from an animal immunized with a desired antigen are immortalized, commonly by fusion with a myeloma cell (*See*, Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519 (1976)). Alternative methods of immortalization include, *e.g.*, transformation with Epstein Barr Virus, oncogenes, or

retroviruses, or other methods well-known in the art. Colonies arising from single immortalized cells are screened for production of antibodies of the desired specificity and affinity for the antigen, and yield of the monoclonal antibodies produced by such cells may be enhanced by various techniques, including injection into the peritoneal cavity of a vertebrate host. Alternatively, one may isolate DNA sequences which encode a monoclonal antibody or a binding fragment thereof by screening a DNA library from human B cells according to the general protocol outlined by Huse *et al.*, *supra*.

Once target protein specific antibodies are available, the protein can be measured by a variety of immunoassay methods with qualitative and quantitative results available to the clinician. For a review of immunological and immunoassay procedures in general, *see*, Stites, *supra*. Moreover, the immunoassays of the present invention can be performed in any of several configurations, which are reviewed extensively in Maggio, *Enzyme Immunoassay*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida (1980); Tijssen, *supra*; and Harlow and Lane, *supra*.

Immunoassays to measure target proteins in a human sample may use a polyclonal antiserum which was raised to the protein partially encoded by a sequence described herein (*e.g.*, a sequence selected from the sequences set forth in Table 1) or a fragment thereof. This antiserum is selected to have low cross-reactivity against non-G protein-coupled receptor proteins and any such cross-reactivity is removed by immunoabsorption prior to use in the immunoassay.

Polyclonal antibodies that specifically bind to a G protein-coupled receptor of interest from a particular species can be made by subtracting out cross-reactive antibodies using G protein-coupled receptor homologs. In an analogous fashion, antibodies specific to a particular G protein-coupled receptor (*e.g.*, a G protein-coupled receptor encoded by a sequence set forth in Table 1) can be obtained in an organism with multiple G protein-coupled receptors genes by subtracting out cross-reactive antibodies using other G protein-coupled receptors.

Polyclonal antibodies that specifically bind to a galanin receptor of interest from a particular species can be made by subtracting out cross-reactive antibodies using galanin receptor homologs. In an analogous fashion, antibodies specific to a particular galanin receptor (*e.g.*, the galanin receptors of the invention) can be obtained in an organism with multiple galanin receptor genes by subtracting out cross-reactive antibodies using other galanin receptors, such as GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3.

B. Immunological Binding Assays

In a preferred embodiment, a protein of interest is detected and/or quantified using any of a number of well-known immunological binding assays (*see, e.g.,* U.S. Patent Nos. 4,366,241; 4,376,110; 4,517,288; and 4,837,168). For a review of the general immunoassays, *see also* Asai, *Methods in Cell Biology Volume 37: Antibodies in Cell Biology*, Academic Press, Inc. NY (1993); Stites, *supra*. Immunological binding assays (or immunoassays) typically utilize a "capture agent" to specifically bind to and often immobilize the analyte (in this case a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention or antigenic subsequences thereof). The capture agent is a moiety that specifically binds to the analyte. In a preferred embodiment, the capture agent is an antibody that specifically binds, for example, a GPCR of the invention. The antibody (*e.g.,* anti-GPCR antibody) may be produced by any of a number of means well-known to those of skill in the art and as described above.

Immunoassays also often utilize a labeling agent to specifically bind to and label the binding complex formed by the capture agent and the analyte. The labeling agent may itself be one of the moieties comprising the antibody/analyte complex. Thus, the labeling agent may be a labeled GPCR polypeptide or a labeled anti-GPCR antibody. Alternatively, the labeling agent may be a third moiety, such as another antibody, that specifically binds to the antibody/protein complex.

In a preferred embodiment, the labeling agent is a second antibody bearing a label. Alternatively, the second antibody may lack a label, but it may, in turn, be bound by a labeled third antibody specific to antibodies of the species from which the second antibody is derived. The second antibody can be modified with a detectable moiety, such as biotin, to which a third labeled molecule can specifically bind, such as enzyme-labeled streptavidin.

Other proteins capable of specifically binding immunoglobulin constant regions, such as protein A or protein G, can also be used as the label agents. These proteins are normal constituents of the cell walls of streptococcal bacteria. They exhibit a strong non-immunogenic reactivity with immunoglobulin constant regions from a variety of species (*see, generally, Kronval et al. J. Immunol. 111:1401-1406 (1973); and Akerstrom et al., J. Immunol. 135:2589-2542 (1985)*).

Throughout the assays, incubation and/or washing steps may be required after each combination of reagents. Incubation steps can vary from about 5 seconds to several hours, preferably from about 5 minutes to about 24 hours. The incubation time

will depend upon the assay format, analyte, volume of solution, concentrations, and the like. Usually, the assays will be carried out at ambient temperature, although they can be conducted over a range of temperatures, such as 10°C to 40°C.

1. Non-competitive Assay Formats

5 Immunoassays for detecting proteins of interest from tissue samples may be either competitive or noncompetitive. Noncompetitive immunoassays are assays in which the amount of captured analyte (in this case the protein) is directly measured. In one preferred "sandwich" assay, for example, the capture agent (*e.g.*, anti-GPCR antibodies) can be bound directly to a solid substrate where it is immobilized. These
10 immobilized antibodies then capture the G protein-coupled receptor present in the test sample. The G protein-coupled receptor thus immobilized is then bound by a labeling agent, such as a second anti-GPCR antibody bearing a label. Alternatively, the second antibody may lack a label, but it may, in turn, be bound by a labeled third antibody specific to antibodies of the species from which the second antibody is derived. The
15 second can be modified with a detectable moiety, such as biotin, to which a third labeled molecule can specifically bind, such as enzyme-labeled streptavidin.

2. Competitive Assay Formats

 In competitive assays, the amount of target protein (analyte) present in the sample is measured indirectly by measuring the amount of an added (exogenous) analyte
20 (*i.e.*, a GPCR of interest) displaced (or competed away) from a capture agent (*i.e.*, anti-GPCR antibody) by the analyte present in the sample. In one competitive assay, a known amount of, in this case, the protein of interest is added to the sample and the sample is then contacted with a capture agent, in this case an antibody that specifically binds to the GPCR of interest. The amount of GPCR bound to the antibody is inversely proportional
25 to the concentration of GPCR present in the sample. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the antibody is immobilized on a solid substrate. The amount of the GPCR bound to the antibody may be determined either by measuring the amount of subject protein present in a GPCR protein/antibody complex or, alternatively, by measuring the amount of remaining uncomplexed protein. The amount of GPCR protein may be
30 detected by providing a labeled GPCR protein molecule.

 A hapten inhibition assay is another preferred competitive assay. In this assay, a known analyte, in this case the target protein, is immobilized on a solid substrate. A known amount of anti-GPCR antibody is added to the sample, and the sample is then contacted with the immobilized target. In this case, the amount of anti-GPCR antibody

bound to the immobilized GPCR is inversely proportional to the amount of GPCR protein present in the sample. Again, the amount of immobilized antibody may be detected by detecting either the immobilized fraction of antibody or the fraction of the antibody that remains in solution. Detection may be direct where the antibody is labeled or indirect by the subsequent addition of a labeled moiety that specifically binds to the antibody as described above.

Immunoassays in the competitive binding format can be used for cross-reactivity determinations. For example, the protein encoded by the sequences described herein can be immobilized on a solid support. Proteins are added to the assay which compete with the binding of the antisera to the immobilized antigen. The ability of the above proteins to compete with the binding of the antisera to the immobilized protein is compared to that of the protein encoded by any of the sequences described herein. The percent cross-reactivity for the above proteins is calculated, using standard calculations. Those antisera with less than 10% cross-reactivity with each of the proteins listed above are selected and pooled. The cross-reacting antibodies are optionally removed from the pooled antisera by immunoabsorption with the considered proteins, *e.g.*, distantly related homologs.

The immunoabsorbed and pooled antisera are then used in a competitive binding immunoassay as described above to compare a second protein, thought to be perhaps a protein of the present invention, to the immunogen protein. In order to make this comparison, the two proteins are each assayed at a wide range of concentrations and the amount of each protein required to inhibit 50% of the binding of the antisera to the immobilized protein is determined. If the amount of the second protein required is less than 10 times the amount of the protein partially encoded by a sequence herein that is required, then the second protein is said to specifically bind to an antibody generated to an immunogen consisting of the target protein.

3. Other Assay Formats

In a particularly preferred embodiment, Western blot (immunoblot) analysis is used to detect and quantify the presence of a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention in the sample. The technique generally comprises separating sample proteins by gel electrophoresis on the basis of molecular weight, transferring the separated proteins to a suitable solid support (such as, *e.g.*, a nitrocellulose filter, a nylon filter, or a derivatized nylon filter) and incubating the sample with the antibodies that specifically bind the protein of interest. For example, the anti-GPCR antibodies specifically bind to

the G protein-coupled receptor on the solid support. These antibodies may be directly labeled or alternatively may be subsequently detected using labeled antibodies (*e.g.*, labeled sheep anti-mouse antibodies) that specifically bind to the antibodies against the protein of interest.

5 Other assay formats include liposome immunoassays (LIA), which use liposomes designed to bind specific molecules (*e.g.*, antibodies) and release encapsulated reagents or markers. The released chemicals are then detected according to standard techniques (*see, Monroe et al., Amer. Clin. Prod. Rev. 5:34-41 (1986)*).

4. Reduction of Non-Specific Binding

10 One of skill in the art will appreciate that it is often desirable to use non-specific binding in immunoassays. Particularly, where the assay involves an antigen or antibody immobilized on a solid substrate it is desirable to minimize the amount of non-specific binding to the substrate. Means of reducing such non-specific binding are well-known to those of skill in the art. Typically, this involves coating the substrate with a
15 proteinaceous composition. In particular, protein compositions, such as bovine serum albumin (BSA), nonfat powdered milk and gelatin, are widely used.

5. Labels

The particular label or detectable group used in the assay is not a critical aspect of the invention, as long as it does not significantly interfere with the specific
20 binding of the antibody used in the assay. The detectable group can be any material having a detectable physical or chemical property. Such detectable labels have been well-developed in the field of immunoassays and, in general, most labels useful in such methods can be applied to the present invention. Thus, a label is any composition detectable by spectroscopic, photochemical, biochemical, immunochemical, electrical,
25 optical or chemical means. Useful labels in the present invention include magnetic beads (*e.g.*, DynabeadsTM), fluorescent dyes (*e.g.*, fluorescein isothiocyanate, Texas red, rhodamine, and the like), radiolabels (*e.g.*, ³H, ¹²⁵I, ³⁵S, ¹⁴C, or ³²P), enzymes (*e.g.*, horse radish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase and others commonly used in an ELISA), and colorimetric labels such as colloidal gold or colored glass or plastic (*e.g.*, polystyrene,
30 polypropylene, latex, *etc.*) beads.

The label may be coupled directly or indirectly to the desired component of the assay according to methods well-known in the art. As indicated above, a wide variety of labels may be used, with the choice of label depending on the sensitivity

required, the ease of conjugation with the compound, stability requirements, available instrumentation, and disposal provisions.

Non-radioactive labels are often attached by indirect means. The molecules can also be conjugated directly to signal generating compounds, *e.g.*, by
5 conjugation with an enzyme or fluorescent compound. A variety of enzymes and fluorescent compounds can be used with the methods of the present invention and are well-known to those of skill in the art (for a review of various labeling or signal producing systems which may be used, *see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,391,904).

Means of detecting labels are well-known to those of skill in the art. Thus,
10 for example, where the label is a radioactive label, means for detection include a scintillation counter or photographic film as in autoradiography. Where the label is a fluorescent label, it may be detected by exciting the fluorochrome with the appropriate wavelength of light and detecting the resulting fluorescence. The fluorescence may be detected visually, by means of photographic film, by the use of electronic detectors such
15 as charge coupled devices (CCDs) or photomultipliers and the like. Similarly, enzymatic labels may be detected by providing the appropriate substrates for the enzyme and detecting the resulting reaction product. Finally simple colorimetric labels may be detected directly by observing the color associated with the label. Thus, in various dipstick assays, conjugated gold often appears pink, while various conjugated beads
20 appear the color of the bead.

Some assay formats do not require the use of labeled components. For instance, agglutination assays can be used to detect the presence of the target antibodies. In this case, antigen-coated particles are agglutinated by samples comprising the target antibodies. In this format, none of the components need to be labeled and the presence of
25 the target antibody is detected by simple visual inspection.

VII. SCREENING FOR MODULATORS OF THE GPCRs OF THE INVENTION

The invention also provides methods for identifying compounds that modulate signaling mediated by the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention. These
30 compounds include both those that modulate the expression and those that modulate the activity of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention. Furthermore, these compounds may modulate the expression and/or activity of one or of various G protein-coupled receptors of the invention, and optionally of all the G protein-coupled receptors

of the invention. In addition, the identified compounds can also modulate, *e.g.*, the development of Alzheimer's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis and atherosclerosis, asthma, depression, epilepsy, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, sarcomas such as, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, and osteosarcoma, carcinomas such as, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, embryonal carcinoma, ovarian carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, squamous cell carcinoma, and thyroid carcinoma, psoriasis, cardiomyopathy, Crohn's disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, seminoma, tuberculosis, tonsil, ulcerative colitis, learning and memory processes, reproduction and sex behavior, feeding behavior, fat metabolism and body adiposity, neurotransmitter release, pain perception, depression, hormone release, cardiovascular actions, or any other disease or disorder involving GPCR-mediated signaling.

A. Screening for Modulators of the G Protein-Coupled Receptors

The present invention provides methods for identifying compounds that increase or decrease the expression level or the activity of one or more G protein-coupled receptors of interest. Compounds that are identified as modulators of the expression or activity of one or more G protein-coupled receptors of the invention using the methods described herein find use both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. For example, one can treat cell cultures with the modulators in experiments designed to determine the mechanisms by which GPCR-mediated signaling is regulated. Compounds that modulate the activity of the G protein-coupled receptors are useful for studying, for example, the mechanisms that lead to depression, Alzheimer's disease, specific sarcomas and carcinomas, other cancers such as lymphomas and melanomas, psoriasis, cardiomyopathies, *etc.* Compounds that modulate the activity of the galanin receptor are useful for studying, for example, the mechanisms that lead to growth hormone release, depression or fat accumulation, neurotransmitter or insulin release.

The methods for isolating compounds that modulate the expression of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention typically involve culturing a cell in the presence of a potential modulator to form a first cell culture. RNA (or cDNA) from the first cell culture is contacted with one or more probes, each probe comprising a

polynucleotide sequence encoding a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention (*e.g.*, a nucleotide sequence selected from the group of sequences set forth in Table 1). The amount of the probe(s) which hybridizes to the RNA (or cDNA) from the first cell culture is determined. Typically, one determines whether the amount of the probe(s) which
5 hybridizes to the RNA (or cDNA) is increased or decreased relative to the amount of the probe(s) which hybridizes to RNA (or cDNA) from a second cell culture grown in the absence of the modulator.

The G protein-coupled receptors of the invention and their alleles and polymorphic variants mediate signaling in different pathways involving a variety of
10 ligands. The activity of G protein-coupled receptor polypeptides can be assessed using a variety of *in vitro* and *in vivo* assays to determine functional, chemical, and physical effects, *e.g.*, measuring ligand binding (*e.g.*, radioactive ligand binding), second messengers (*e.g.*, cAMP, cGMP, IP₃, DAG, or Ca²⁺), ion flux, phosphorylation levels, transcription levels, neurotransmitter levels, and the like. Furthermore, such assays can
15 be used to test for inhibitors and activators of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention. Modulators can also be genetically altered versions of the present G protein-coupled receptors. Such modulators of GPCR-mediated signaling activity are useful for treating a variety of diseases and disorders described herein. For a general review of GPCR signal transduction and methods of assaying signal transduction, *see, e.g., Methods*
20 *in Enzymology* vols. 237 and 238 (1994) and volume 96 (1983); Bourne *et al.*, *Nature* 10:349:117-27 (1991); Bourne *et al.*, *Nature* 348:125-32 (1990); Pitcher *et al.*, *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 67:653-92 (1998).

The G protein-coupled receptors of the assay will typically be polypeptides having identity with polypeptides encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide
25 sequence selected from the sequences set forth in Table 1, or conservatively modified variants thereof.

Generally, the amino acid sequence identity will be at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or more identity and further will not be identical to the sequences for known GPCRs (for sequences of identified GPCRs, *see, e.g.*,
30 <http://www.gcrdb.uthscsa.edu>; <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>; and <http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot.top.html>). With regard to galanin receptors, the amino acid sequences of the invention will not be identical to the sequences for GALR1, GALR2 or GALR3 (*see, e.g.*, SwissProt accession numbers P47211, O43603, and O60755 for the sequences of the human GALR1, GALR2 and GALR3, respectively).

Optionally, the polypeptide(s) of the assays will comprise a domain of a G protein-coupled receptor, such as an extracellular domain, transmembrane region, transmembrane domain, cytoplasmic domain, ligand binding domain, subunit association domain, active site, and the like. The polypeptides of the present invention may also be polypeptides comprising a region of 15 amino acids or more, optionally 30 amino acids or more, having at least 80%, preferably at least 85%, and most preferably 90% or more, identity with a region of 15 amino acids or more, optionally 30 amino acids or more, from a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1, and having substantially the same biological activity. Either the G protein-coupled receptor protein or a domain thereof can be covalently linked to a heterologous protein to create a chimeric protein used in the assays described herein.

Modulators of the activity of G protein-coupled receptors are tested using G protein-coupled receptors polypeptides as described above, either recombinant or naturally occurring. The proteins can be isolated, expressed in a cell, expressed in a membrane derived from a cell, expressed in tissue or in an animal, either recombinant or naturally occurring. For example, neurons, transformed cells, or membranes can be used. Modulation is tested using one of the *in vitro* or *in vivo* assays described herein. G protein-mediated signaling can also be examined *in vitro* with soluble or solid state reactions, using a full-length G protein-coupled receptor or a chimeric molecule such as an extracellular domain or transmembrane region, or combination thereof, of a G protein-coupled receptor covalently linked to a heterologous signal transduction domain, or a heterologous extracellular domain and/or transmembrane region covalently linked to the transmembrane and/or cytoplasmic domain of a G protein-coupled receptor. Furthermore, ligand-binding domains of the protein of interest can be used *in vitro* in soluble or solid state reactions to assay for ligand binding. In numerous embodiments, a chimeric receptor will be made that comprises all or part of a G protein-coupled receptor polypeptide as well as an additional sequence that facilitates the localization of the G protein-coupled receptor to the membrane.

Ligand binding to a G protein-coupled receptor, a domain thereof, or a chimeric protein can be tested in solution, in a bilayer membrane, attached to a solid phase, in a lipid monolayer, or in vesicles. Binding of a modulator can be tested using, e.g., changes in spectroscopic characteristics (e.g., fluorescence, absorbance, refractive index) hydrodynamic (e.g., shape), chromatographic, or solubility properties.

G protein-coupled receptor-G protein interactions can also be examined. For example, binding of the G protein to the receptor or its release from the receptor can be examined. For example, in the absence of GTP, an activator will lead to the formation of a tight complex of a G protein (all three subunits) with the receptor. This complex can
5 be detected in a variety of ways. Such an assay can be modified to search for inhibitors, *e.g.*, by adding an activator to the G protein-coupled receptor and G protein in the absence of GTP, which form a tight complex, and then screen for inhibitors by looking at dissociation of the G protein-coupled receptor-G protein complex. In the presence of GTP, release of the alpha subunit of the G protein from the other two G protein subunits
10 serves as a criterion of activation.

In some embodiments, G protein-coupled receptors-ligand interactions are monitored as a function of G protein-coupled receptors activation.

An activated or inhibited G protein will in turn alter the properties of target enzymes, channels, and other effector proteins. Target enzymes and effector proteins for
15 G protein-coupled receptors that can be used in the context of the present invention are known to those of skill in the art.

In some embodiments, a G protein-coupled receptor polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic cell as a chimeric receptor with a heterologous, chaperone sequence that facilitates its maturation and targeting through the secretory pathway.
20 Chimeric G protein-coupled receptors can be expressed in any eukaryotic cell, such as HEK-293 cells. Preferably, the cells comprise a functional G protein that is capable of coupling the chimeric receptor to an intracellular signaling pathway or to a signaling protein. Activation of such chimeric receptors in such cells can be detected using any standard method, such as by detecting changes in intracellular calcium by detecting
25 FURA-2 dependent fluorescence in the cell.

In addition, activated G protein-coupled receptors become substrates for kinases. Phosphorylation of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention can thus also be measured as a means to detect activation of the receptors. Phosphorylation may be detected by assaying the transfer of ^{32}P from gamma-labeled GTP to the receptor with
30 a scintillation counter.

Samples or assays that are treated with a potential G protein-coupled receptor inhibitor or activator are compared to control samples without the test compound, to examine the extent of modulation. Such assays may be carried out in the presence of ligand, and modulation of the ligand-dependent activation is monitored.

Control samples (untreated with activators or inhibitors) are assigned a relative G protein-coupled receptor activity value of 100. Inhibition of a G protein-coupled receptor protein is achieved when the G protein-coupled receptor activity value relative to the control is about 90%, optionally 50%, optionally 25-0%. Activation of a G protein-coupled receptor protein is achieved when the G protein-coupled receptor activity value relative to the control is 110%, optionally 150%, 200-500%, or 1000-2000% or more.

Changes in ion flux may be assessed by determining changes in polarization (*i.e.*, electrical potential) of the cell or membrane expressing a G protein-coupled receptor of interest. One means to determine changes in cellular polarization is by measuring changes in current (thereby measuring changes in polarization) with voltage-clamp and patch-clamp techniques, *e.g.*, the "cell-attached" mode, the "inside-out" mode, and the "whole cell" mode (*see, e.g.*, Ackerman *et al.*, *New Engl. J. Med.* 336:1575-1595 (1997)). Whole cell currents are conveniently determined using the standard methodology (*see, e.g.*, Hamil *et al.*, *Pflugers. Archiv.* 391:85 (1981). Other known assays include: radiolabeled ion flux assays and fluorescence assays using voltage-sensitive dyes (*see, e.g.*, Vestergaard-Bogind *et al.*, *J. Membrane Biol.* 88:67-75 (1988); Gonzales & Tsien, *Chem. Biol.* 4:269-277 (1997); Daniel *et al.*, *J. Pharmacol. Meth.* 25:185-193 (1991); Holevinsky *et al.*, *J. Membrane Biology* 137:59-70 (1994)). Generally, the compounds to be tested are present in the range from 1 pM to 100 mM.

The effects of the test compounds upon the function of the polypeptides can be measured by examining any of the parameters described above, and other parameters known to those of skill in the art. Any suitable physiological change that affects G protein-coupled receptor activity can be used to assess the influence of a test compound on the G protein-coupled receptors of this invention. When the functional consequences are determined using intact cells or animals, one can also measure a variety of effects such as transmitter release, hormone release, transcriptional changes to both known and uncharacterized genetic markers, changes in cell metabolism such as cell growth or pH changes, and changes in intracellular second messengers such as Ca^{2+} , IP3, cGMP, or cAMP.

Preferred assays for G protein-coupled receptors include cells that are loaded with ion or voltage sensitive dyes to report receptor activity. Assays for determining activity of such receptors can also use known agonists and antagonists for other G protein-coupled receptors as negative or positive controls to assess activity of tested compounds. In assays for identifying modulatory compounds (*e.g.*, agonists,

antagonists), changes in the level of ions in the cytoplasm or membrane voltage will be monitored using an ion sensitive or membrane voltage fluorescent indicator, respectively. Among the ion-sensitive indicators and voltage probes that may be employed are those disclosed in the Molecular Probes 1997 Catalog. For G protein-coupled receptors, promiscuous G proteins can be used in the assay of choice (Wilkie *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:10049-10053 (1991)). Such promiscuous G proteins allow coupling of a wide range of receptors.

Other assays to determine the activity of G protein-coupled receptors, can involve measuring changes in the level of intracellular cyclic nucleotides, *e.g.*, cAMP or cGMP, that occur due to the activation or inhibition of enzymes such as adenylate cyclase upon activation of the receptor.

In one embodiment, the changes in intracellular cAMP or cGMP can be measured using immunoassays. The method described in Offermanns & Simon, *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:15175-15180 (1995) may be used to determine the level of cAMP. Also, the method described in Felley-Bosco *et al.*, *Am. J. Resp. Cell and Mol. Biol.* 11:159-164 (1994) may be used to determine the level of cGMP. Further, an assay kit for measuring cAMP and/or cGMP is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,115,538.

In another embodiment, transcription levels can be measured to assess the effects of a test compound on signal transduction. A host cell containing a G protein-coupled receptor of interest is contacted with a test compound for a sufficient time to effect any interactions, and then the level of gene expression is measured. The amount of time to effect such interactions may be empirically determined, such as by running a time course and measuring the level of transcription as a function of time. The amount of transcription may be measured by using any method known to those of skill in the art to be suitable. For example, mRNA expression of the protein of interest may be detected using northern blots or their polypeptide products may be identified using immunoassays. Alternatively, transcription based assays using reporter gene may be used as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,436,128. The reporter genes can be, *e.g.*, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase, luciferase, β -galactosidase and alkaline phosphatase. Furthermore, the protein of interest can be used as an indirect reporter via attachment to a second reporter such as green fluorescent protein (*see, e.g.*, Mistili and Spector, *Nature Biotechnology* 15:961-964 (1997)). The amount of transcription is then compared to the amount of transcription in either the same cell in the absence of the test compound, or it may be

compared with the amount of transcription in a substantially identical cell that lacks the protein of interest. A substantially identical cell may be derived from the same cells from which the recombinant cell was prepared but which had not been modified by introduction of heterologous DNA. Any difference in the amount of transcription
5 indicates that the test compound has in some manner altered the activity of the protein of interest.

Any other method that allows to determine the effect of a compounds on the activity of a G protein-coupled receptor of interest can also be used in the context of the present invention (for articles disclosing methods for determining the activity of G
10 protein-coupled receptors, *see, e.g.,* Fisone *et al.*, *Brain Res.* 568:279-84 (1991); Ogren *et al.*, *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* 863:342-63 (1998); Wang *et al.*, *Neuropeptides* 33:197-205 (1999)).

B. Modulators of the Activity of the G Protein-Coupled Receptors of the Invention

15 The compounds tested as modulators of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention can be any small chemical compound, or a biological entity, such as a protein, sugar, nucleic acid or lipid. Alternatively, modulators can be genetically altered versions of a G protein-coupled receptor gene. Typically, test compounds will be small chemical molecules and peptides. Essentially any chemical compound can be used as a
20 potential modulator or ligand in the assays of the invention, although most often compounds that can be dissolved in aqueous or organic (especially DMSO-based) solutions are used. The assays are designed to screen large chemical libraries by automating the assay steps and providing compounds from any convenient source to assays, which are typically run in parallel (*e.g.*, in microtiter formats on microtiter plates
25 in robotic assays). It will be appreciated that there are many suppliers of chemical compounds, including Sigma (St. Louis, MO), Aldrich (St. Louis, MO), Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO), Fluka Chemika-Biochemica Analytika (Buchs, Switzerland) and the like.

In one preferred embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve
30 providing a combinatorial chemical or peptide library containing a large number of potential therapeutic compounds (potential modulator or ligand compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" or "ligand libraries" are then screened in one or more assays, as described herein, to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus

identified can serve as conventional "lead compounds" or can themselves be used as potential or actual therapeutics.

A combinatorial chemical library is a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by either chemical synthesis or biological synthesis, by combining a number of chemical "building blocks" such as reagents. For example, a linear combinatorial chemical library such as a polypeptide library is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks (amino acids) in every possible way for a given compound length (*i.e.*, the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound). Millions of chemical compounds can be synthesized through such combinatorial mixing of chemical building blocks.

Preparation and screening of combinatorial chemical libraries is well-known to those of skill in the art. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,010,175; Furka, *Int. J. Pept. Prot. Res.* 37:487-493 (1991); and Houghton *et al.*, *Nature* 354:84-88 (1991)). Other chemistries for generating chemical diversity libraries can also be used. Such chemistries include, but are not limited to, peptoids (*e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 91/19735), encoded peptides (*e.g.*, PCT Publication WO 93/20242), random bio-oligomers (*e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO 92/00091), benzodiazepines (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,288,514), diversomers such as hydantoins, benzodiazepines and dipeptides (Hobbs *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909-6913 (1993)), vinyllogous polypeptides (Hagihara *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:6568 (1992)), nonpeptidal peptidomimetics with glucose scaffolding (Hirschmann *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:9217-9218 (1992)), analogous organic syntheses of small compound libraries (Chen *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 116:2661 (1994)), oligocarbamates (Cho *et al.*, *Science* 261:1303 (1993)), and/or peptidyl phosphonates (Campbell *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.* 59:658 (1994)), nucleic acid libraries (*see* Ausubel *et al.*, Berger *et al.*, and Sambrook *et al.*, all *supra*), peptide nucleic acid libraries (*see, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,539,083), antibody libraries (*see, e.g.*, Vaughn *et al.*, *Nature Biotechnology*, 14(3):309-314 (1996) and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (*see, e.g.*, Liang *et al.*, *Science*, 274:1520-1522 (1996) and U.S. Patent No. 5,593,853), small organic molecule libraries (*see, e.g.*, benzodiazepines, Baum C&EN, Jan 18, page 33 (1993); isoprenoids, U.S. Patent No. 5,569,588; thiazolidinones and metathiazanones, U.S. Patent No. 5,549,974; pyrrolidines, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds, U.S. Patent No. 5,506,337; benzodiazepines, 5,288,514, and the like), *etc.*

Devices for the preparation of combinatorial libraries are commercially available (*see, e.g.*, 357 MPS, 390 MPS, Advanced Chem Tech, Louisville KY, Symphony, Rainin, Woburn, MA, 433A Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, 9050 Plus, Millipore, Bedford, MA). In addition, numerous combinatorial libraries are themselves
5 commercially available (*see, e.g.*, ComGenex, Princeton, N.J., Tripos, Inc., St. Louis, MO, 3D Pharmaceuticals, Exton, PA, Martek Biosciences, Columbia, MD, *etc.*).

C. Solid State and Soluble High Throughput Assays

In one embodiment, the invention provides soluble assays using molecules such as a domain, such as a ligand binding domain, an extracellular domain, a
10 transmembrane domain (*e.g.*, one comprising seven transmembrane regions and cytosolic loops), the transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain, an active site, a subunit association region, *etc.*, a domain that is covalently linked to a heterologous protein to create a chimeric molecule, a G protein-coupled receptor, or a cell or tissue expressing a G protein-coupled receptor, either naturally occurring or recombinant. In another
15 embodiment, the invention provides solid phase based *in vitro* assays in a high throughput format, where the domain, chimeric molecule, G protein-coupled receptor, or cell or tissue expressing the G protein-coupled receptor is attached to a solid phase substrate.

In the high throughput assays of the invention, it is possible to screen up to several thousand different modulators or ligands in a single day. In particular, each well
20 of a microtiter plate can be used to run a separate assay against a selected potential modulator, or, if concentration or incubation time effects are to be observed, every 5-10 wells can test a single modulator. Thus, a single standard microtiter plate can assay about 100 (*e.g.*, 96) modulators. If 1536 well plates are used, then a single plate can easily assay from about 100 to about 1500 different compounds. It is possible to assay several
25 different plates per day. Assay screens for up to about 6,000-20,000 different compounds are possible using the integrated systems of the invention. More recently, microfluidic approaches to reagent manipulation have been developed.

The molecule of interest can be bound to the solid state component, directly or indirectly, via covalent or non covalent linkage, *e.g.*, via a tag. The tag can be
30 any of a variety of components. In general, a molecule which binds the tag (a tag binder) is fixed to a solid support, and the tagged molecule of interest (*e.g.*, the G protein-coupled receptor of interest) is attached to the solid support by interaction of the tag and the tag binder.

A number of tags and tag binders can be used, based upon known molecular interactions well described in the literature. For example, where a tag has a natural binder, for example, biotin, protein A, or protein G, it can be used in conjunction with appropriate tag binders (avidin, streptavidin, neutravidin, the Fc region of an immunoglobulin, *etc.*) Antibodies to molecules with natural binders such as biotin are also widely available and appropriate tag binders (*see*, SIGMA Immunochemicals 1998 catalogue SIGMA, St. Louis MO).

Similarly, any haptenic or antigenic compound can be used in combination with an appropriate antibody to form a tag/tag binder pair. Thousands of specific antibodies are commercially available and many additional antibodies are described in the literature. For example, in one common configuration, the tag is a first antibody and the tag binder is a second antibody which recognizes the first antibody. In addition to antibody-antigen interactions, receptor-ligand interactions are also appropriate as tag and tag-binder pairs, such as agonists and antagonists of cell membrane receptors (*e.g.*, cell receptor-ligand interactions such as transferrin, c-kit, viral receptor ligands, cytokine receptors, chemokine receptors, interleukin receptors, immunoglobulin receptors and antibodies, the cadherin family, the integrin family, the selectin family, and the like; *see, e.g.*, Pigott and Power, *The Adhesion Molecule Facts Book I* (1993)). Similarly, toxins and venoms, viral epitopes, hormones (*e.g.*, opiates, steroids, *etc.*), intracellular receptors (*e.g.*, which mediate the effects of various small ligands, including steroids, thyroid hormone, retinoids and vitamin D; peptides), drugs, lectins, sugars, nucleic acids (both linear and cyclic polymer configurations), oligosaccharides, proteins, phospholipids and antibodies can all interact with various cell receptors.

Synthetic polymers, such as polyurethanes, polyesters, polycarbonates, polyureas, polyamides, polyethyleneimines, polyarylene sulfides, polysiloxanes, polyimides, and polyacetates can also form an appropriate tag or tag binder. Many other tag/tag binder pairs are also useful in assay systems described herein, as would be apparent to one of skill upon review of this disclosure.

Common linkers such as peptides, polyethers, and the like can also serve as tags, and include polypeptide sequences, such as poly gly sequences of between about 5 and 200 amino acids. Such flexible linkers are known to those of skill in the art. For example, poly(ethylene glycol) linkers are available from Shearwater Polymers, Inc. Huntsville, Alabama. These linkers optionally have amide linkages, sulfhydryl linkages, or heterofunctional linkages.

Tag binders are fixed to solid substrates using any of a variety of methods currently available. Solid substrates are commonly derivatized or functionalized by exposing all or a portion of the substrate to a chemical reagent which fixes a chemical group to the surface which is reactive with a portion of the tag binder. For example, groups which are suitable for attachment to a longer chain portion would include amines, hydroxyl, thiol, and carboxyl groups. Aminoalkylsilanes and hydroxyalkylsilanes can be used to functionalize a variety of surfaces, such as glass surfaces. The construction of such solid phase biopolymer arrays is well described in the literature (*see, e.g.*, Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2154 (1963) (describing solid phase synthesis of, *e.g.*, peptides); Geysen *et al.*, *J. Immun. Meth.* 102:259-274 (1987) (describing synthesis of solid phase components on pins); Frank and Doring, *Tetrahedron* 44:60316040 (1988) (describing synthesis of various peptide sequences on cellulose disks); Fodor *et al.*, *Science* 251:767-777 (1991); Sheldon *et al.*, *Clinical Chemistry* 39(4):718-719 (1993); and Kozal *et al.*, *Nature Medicine* 2(7):753759 (1996) (all describing arrays of biopolymers fixed to solid substrates). Non-chemical approaches for fixing tag binders to substrates include other common methods, such as heat, cross-linking by UV radiation, and the like.

The invention provides *in vitro* assays for identifying, in a high throughput format, compounds that can modulate the expression or activity of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention. Control reactions that measure the G protein-coupled receptor activity of the cell in a reaction that does not include a potential modulator are optional, as the assays are highly uniform. Such optional control reactions are appropriate and increase the reliability of the assay. Accordingly, in a preferred embodiment, the methods of the invention include such a control reaction. For each of the assay formats described, "no modulator" control reactions which do not include a modulator provide a background level of binding activity.

In some assays it will be desirable to have positive controls to ensure that the components of the assays are working properly. At least two types of positive controls are appropriate. First, a known activator of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention can be incubated with one sample of the assay, and the resulting increase in signal resulting from an increased expression level or activity of a G protein-coupled receptor determined according to the methods herein. Second, a known inhibitor of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention can be added, and the resulting decrease in signal for the expression or activity of a G protein-coupled receptor similarly detected. It

will be appreciated that modulators can also be combined with activators or inhibitors to find modulators which inhibit the increase or decrease that is otherwise caused by the presence of the known modulator of the G protein-coupled receptor.

D. Computer-Based Assays

5 Yet another assay for compounds that modulate the activity of G protein-coupled receptors involves computer assisted drug design, in which a computer system is used to generate a three-dimensional structure of a G protein-coupled receptor based on the structural information encoded by its amino acid sequence. The input amino acid sequence interacts directly and actively with a pre-established algorithm in a computer
10 program to yield secondary, tertiary, and quaternary structural models of the protein. The models of the protein structure are then examined to identify regions of the structure that have the ability to bind, *e.g.*, ligands. These regions are then used to identify ligands that bind to the protein.

The three-dimensional structural model of the protein is generated by
15 entering protein amino acid sequences of at least 10 amino acid residues (or corresponding nucleic acid sequences encoding a G protein-coupled receptor) into the computer system. The nucleotide sequence encoding the GPCR can be any sequence encoding a polypeptide having at least 30%, optionally at least 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or more identity with a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having
20 a sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1, and conservatively modified versions thereof. The amino acid sequences encoded by the nucleic acid sequences provided herein represent the primary sequences or subsequences of the proteins, which encode the structural information of the proteins. At least 10 residues of an amino acid sequence (or a nucleotide sequence encoding 10 amino acids)
25 are entered into the computer system from computer keyboards, computer readable substrates that include, but are not limited to, electronic storage media (*e.g.*, magnetic diskettes, tapes, cartridges, and chips), optical media (*e.g.*, CD ROM), information distributed by internet sites, and by RAM. The three-dimensional structural model of the protein is then generated by the interaction of the amino acid sequence and the computer
30 system, using software known to those of skill in the art.

The amino acid sequence represents a primary structure that encodes the information necessary to form the secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures of the protein of interest. The software looks at certain parameters encoded by the primary

sequence to generate the structural model. These parameters are referred to as “energy terms” and primarily include electrostatic potentials, hydrophobic potentials, solvent accessible surfaces, and hydrogen bonding. Secondary energy terms include van der Waals potentials. Biological molecules form the structures that minimize the energy terms in a cumulative fashion. The computer program uses these terms encoded by the primary structure or amino acid sequence to create the secondary structural model.

The tertiary structure of the protein encoded by the secondary structure is then formed on the basis of the energy terms of the secondary structure. The user at this point can enter additional variables such as whether the protein is membrane bound or soluble, its location in the body, and its cellular location, *e.g.*, cytoplasmic, surface, or nuclear. These variables along with the energy terms of the secondary structure are used to form the model of the tertiary structure. In modeling the tertiary structure, the computer program matches hydrophobic faces of secondary structure with like, and hydrophilic faces of secondary structure with like.

Once the structure has been generated, potential ligand-binding regions are identified by the computer system. Three-dimensional structures for potential ligands are generated by entering amino acid or nucleotide sequences or chemical formulas of compounds, as described above. The three-dimensional structure of the potential ligand is then compared to that of the G protein-coupled receptor to identify ligands that bind to the protein. Binding affinity between the protein and ligands is determined using energy terms to determine which ligands have an enhanced probability of binding to the protein.

Computer systems are also used to screen for mutations, polymorphic variants, alleles and interspecies homologs of genes encoding the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention. Such mutations can be associated with disease states or genetic traits. As described above, GeneChip™ and related technology can also be used to screen for mutations, polymorphic variants, alleles and interspecies homologs. Once the variants are identified, diagnostic assays can be used to identify patients having such mutated genes. Identification of the mutated G protein-coupled receptor genes involves receiving input of a first amino acid sequence of a G protein-coupled receptor (or of a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a GPCR of the invention), *e.g.*, any amino acid sequence having at least 30%, optionally at least 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% or more identity with a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1, or conservatively

modified versions thereof, or alternatively any amino acid sequence comprising a region of 15 amino acids or more, optionally 30 amino acids or more, having at least 80%, preferably at least 85%, and most preferably 90% or more, identity with a region of 15 amino acids or more, optionally 30 amino acids or more, from a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1. The sequence is entered into the computer system as described above. The first nucleic acid or amino acid sequence is then compared to a second nucleic acid or amino acid sequence that has substantial identity to the first sequence. The second sequence is entered into the computer system in the manner described above. Once the first and second sequences are compared, nucleotide or amino acid differences between the sequences are identified. Such sequences can represent allelic differences in various G protein-coupled receptor genes, and mutations associated with disease states and genetic traits.

VIII. COMPOSITIONS, KITS AND INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

The invention provides compositions, kits and integrated systems for practicing the assays described herein using nucleic acids encoding the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention, or the G protein-coupled receptors proteins themselves, anti-G protein-coupled receptors antibodies, *etc.*

The invention provides assay compositions for use in solid phase assays; such compositions can include, for example, one or more nucleic acids encoding a G protein-coupled receptor immobilized on a solid support, and a labeling reagent. In each case, the assay compositions can also include additional reagents that are desirable for hybridization. Modulators of expression or activity of a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention can also be included in the assay compositions.

The invention also provides kits for carrying out the assays of the invention. The kits typically include a probe that comprises a polynucleotide sequence encoding a G protein-coupled receptor, and a label for detecting the presence of the probe. The kits may include several polynucleotide sequences encoding G protein-coupled receptors of the invention. Kits can include any of the compositions noted above, and optionally further include additional components such as instructions to practice a high-throughput method of assaying for an effect on expression of the genes encoding the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention, or on activity of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention, one or more containers or compartments (*e.g.*, to hold the

probe, labels, or the like), a control modulator of the expression or activity of G protein-coupled receptors, a robotic armature for mixing kit components or the like.

The invention also provides integrated systems for high-throughput screening of potential modulators for an effect on the expression or activity of the G protein-coupled receptors of the invention. The systems typically include a robotic armature which transfers fluid from a source to a destination, a controller which controls the robotic armature, a label detector, a data storage unit which records label detection, and an assay component such as a microtiter dish comprising a well having a reaction mixture or a substrate comprising a fixed nucleic acid or immobilization moiety.

A number of robotic fluid transfer systems are available, or can easily be made from existing components. For example, a Zymate XP (Zymark Corporation; Hopkinton, MA) automated robot using a Microlab 2200 (Hamilton; Reno, NV) pipetting station can be used to transfer parallel samples to 96 well microtiter plates to set up several parallel simultaneous STAT binding assays.

Optical images viewed (and, optionally, recorded) by a camera or other recording device (e.g., a photodiode and data storage device) are optionally further processed in any of the embodiments herein, e.g., by digitizing the image and storing and analyzing the image on a computer. A variety of commercially available peripheral equipment and software is available for digitizing, storing and analyzing a digitized video or digitized optical image, e.g., using PC (Intel x86 or Pentium chip-compatible DOS®, OS2®, WINDOWS®, WINDOWS NT®, WINDOWS95® or WINDOWS98® based computers), MACINTOSH®, or UNIX® based (e.g., SUN® work station) computers.

One conventional system carries light from the specimen field to a cooled charge-coupled device (CCD) camera, in common use in the art. A CCD camera includes an array of picture elements (pixels). The light from the specimen is imaged on the CCD. Particular pixels corresponding to regions of the specimen (e.g., individual hybridization sites on an array of biological polymers) are sampled to obtain light intensity readings for each position. Multiple pixels are processed in parallel to increase speed. The apparatus and methods of the invention are easily used for viewing any sample, e.g., by fluorescent or dark field microscopic techniques.

IX. GENE THERAPY APPLICATIONS

A variety of human diseases can be treated by therapeutic approaches that involve stably introducing a gene into a human cell such that the gene is transcribed and

the gene product is produced in the cell. Diseases amenable to treatment by this approach include inherited diseases, including those in which the defect is in a single gene. Gene therapy is also useful for treatment of acquired diseases and other conditions. For discussions on the application of gene therapy towards the treatment of genetic as well as acquired diseases, *see*, Miller, *Nature* 357:455-460 (1992); and Mulligan, *Science* 260:926-932 (1993).

In the context of the present invention, gene therapy can be used for treating a variety of disorders and/or diseases in which G protein-coupled receptor-mediated signaling has been implicated. For example, introduction by gene therapy of polynucleotides encoding a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention can be used to treat, *e.g.*, Alzheimer's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis and atherosclerosis, asthma, depression, epilepsy, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, a number of sarcomas (*e.g.*, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, osteosarcoma, *etc.*) and carcinomas (*e.g.*, basal cell carcinoma, breast carcinoma, embryonal carcinoma, ovarian carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, lung adenocarcinoma, lung small cell carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, transitional carcinoma of the bladder, squamous cell carcinoma, thyroid carcinoma, *etc.*), psoriasis, cardiomyopathy, Crohn's disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, glioblastoma multiform, Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, macular degeneration, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, melanoma, meningioma, mesothelioma, seminoma, tuberculosis, tonsil, ulcerative colitis, *etc.* Introduction by gene therapy of polynucleotides encoding a galanin receptor of the invention can be used to treat, *e.g.*, anorexia, to induce nerve regeneration and to decrease noniception. In addition, antisense polynucleotides can also be administered using gene therapy to treat, *e.g.*, obesity, diabetes

A. Vectors for Gene Delivery

For delivery to a cell or organism, the nucleic acids of the invention can be incorporated into a vector. Examples of vectors used for such purposes include expression plasmids capable of directing the expression of the nucleic acids in the target cell. In other instances, the vector is a viral vector system wherein the nucleic acids are incorporated into a viral genome that is capable of transfecting the target cell. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids can be operably linked to expression and control

sequences that can direct expression of the gene in the desired target host cells. Thus, one can achieve expression of the nucleic acid under appropriate conditions in the target cell.

B. Gene Delivery Systems

Viral vector systems useful in the expression of the nucleic acids include, for example, naturally occurring or recombinant viral vector systems. Depending upon the particular application, suitable viral vectors include replication competent, replication deficient, and conditionally replicating viral vectors. For example, viral vectors can be derived from the genome of human or bovine adenoviruses, vaccinia virus, herpes virus, adeno-associated virus, minute virus of mice (MVM), HIV, sindbis virus, and retroviruses (including, but not limited to, Rous sarcoma virus), and MoMLV. Typically, the genes of interest are inserted into such vectors to allow packaging of the gene construct, typically with accompanying viral DNA, followed by infection of a sensitive host cell and expression of the gene of interest.

As used herein, "gene delivery system" refers to any means for the delivery of a nucleic acid of the invention to a target cell. In some embodiments of the invention, nucleic acids are conjugated to a cell receptor ligand for facilitated uptake (e.g., invagination of coated pits and internalization of the endosome) through an appropriate linking moiety, such as a DNA linking moiety (see, e.g., Wu *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 263:14621-14624 (1988); and WO 92/06180). For example, nucleic acids can be linked through a polylysine moiety to asialo-oromucoid, which is a ligand for the asialoglycoprotein receptor of hepatocytes.

Similarly, viral envelopes used for packaging gene constructs that include the nucleic acids of the invention can be modified by the addition of receptor ligands or antibodies specific for a receptor to permit receptor-mediated endocytosis into specific cells (see, e.g., WO 93/20221; WO 93/14188; and WO 94/06923). In some embodiments of the invention, the DNA constructs of the invention are linked to viral proteins, such as adenovirus particles, to facilitate endocytosis (Curiel *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 88:8850-8854 (1991)). In other embodiments, molecular conjugates of the instant invention can include microtubule inhibitors (WO 94/06922), synthetic peptides mimicking influenza virus hemagglutinin (Plank *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:12918-12924 (1994)), and nuclear localization signals such as SV40 T antigen (WO 93/19768).

Retroviral vectors are also useful for introducing the nucleic acids of the invention into target cells or organisms. Retroviral vectors are produced by genetically

manipulating retroviruses. The viral genome of retroviruses is RNA. Upon infection, this genomic RNA is reverse transcribed into a DNA copy which is integrated into the chromosomal DNA of transduced cells with a high degree of stability and efficiency. The integrated DNA copy is referred to as a provirus and is inherited by daughter cells as is any other gene. The wild type retroviral genome and the proviral DNA have three genes, the *gag*, the *pol* and the *env* genes, which are flanked by two long terminal repeat (LTR) sequences. The *gag* gene encodes the internal structural (nucleocapsid) proteins; the *pol* gene encodes the RNA directed DNA polymerase (reverse transcriptase); and the *env* gene encodes viral envelope glycoproteins. The 5' and 3' LTRs serve to promote transcription and polyadenylation of virion RNAs. Adjacent to the 5' LTR are sequences necessary for reverse transcription of the genome (the tRNA primer binding site) and for efficient encapsulation of viral RNA into particles (the Psi site) (*see*, Mulligan, *In: Experimental Manipulation of Gene Expression*, Inouye (ed), 155-173 (1983); Mann *et al.*, *Cell* 33:153-159 (1983); Cone and Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 81:6349-6353 (1984)).

The design of retroviral vectors is well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In brief, if the sequences necessary for encapsidation (or packaging of retroviral RNA into infectious virions) are missing from the viral genome, the result is a *cis* acting defect which prevents encapsidation of genomic RNA. However, the resulting mutant is still capable of directing the synthesis of all virion proteins. Retroviral genomes from which these sequences have been deleted, as well as cell lines containing the mutant genome stably integrated into the chromosome are well-known in the art and are used to construct retroviral vectors. Preparation of retroviral vectors and their uses are described in many publications including, *e.g.*, European Patent Application EPA 0 178 220; U.S. Patent No. 4,405,712; Gilboa, *Biotechniques* 4:504-512 (1986); Mann *et al.*, *Cell* 33:153-159 (1983); Cone and Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:6349-6353 (1984); Eglitis *et al.*, *Biotechniques* 6:608-614 (1988); Miller *et al.*, *Biotechniques* 7:981-990 (1989); Miller (1992) *supra*; Mulligan (1993), *supra*; and WO 92/07943.

The retroviral vector particles are prepared by recombinantly inserting the desired nucleotide sequence into a retrovirus vector and packaging the vector with retroviral capsid proteins by use of a packaging cell line. The resultant retroviral vector particle is incapable of replication in the host cell but is capable of integrating into the host cell genome as a proviral sequence containing the desired nucleotide sequence. As a

result, the patient is capable of producing, for example, a G protein-coupled receptor of interest and thus restore the cells to a normal phenotype.

Packaging cell lines that are used to prepare the retroviral vector particles are typically recombinant mammalian tissue culture cell lines that produce the necessary viral structural proteins required for packaging, but which are incapable of producing infectious virions. The defective retroviral vectors that are used, on the other hand, lack these structural genes but encode the remaining proteins necessary for packaging. To prepare a packaging cell line, one can construct an infectious clone of a desired retrovirus in which the packaging site has been deleted. Cells comprising this construct will express all structural viral proteins, but the introduced DNA will be incapable of being packaged. Alternatively, packaging cell lines can be produced by transforming a cell line with one or more expression plasmids encoding the appropriate core and envelope proteins. In these cells, the *gag*, *pol*, and *env* genes can be derived from the same or different retroviruses.

A number of packaging cell lines suitable for the present invention are also available in the prior art. Examples of these cell lines include Crip, GPE86, PA317 and PG13 (*see* Miller *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 65:2220-2224 (1991)). Examples of other packaging cell lines are described in Cone and Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:6349-6353 (1984); Danos and Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:6460-6464 (1988); Eglitis *et al.* (1988), *supra*; and Miller (1990), *supra*.

Packaging cell lines capable of producing retroviral vector particles with chimeric envelope proteins may be used. Alternatively, amphotropic or xenotropic envelope proteins, such as those produced by PA317 and GPX packaging cell lines may be used to package the retroviral vectors.

In some embodiments of the invention, an antisense nucleic acid is administered which hybridizes to a gene encoding a G protein-coupled receptor of the invention or to a transcript thereof. The antisense nucleic acid can be provided as an antisense oligonucleotide (*see, e.g.*, Murayama *et al.*, *Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev.* 7:109-114 (1997)). Genes encoding an antisense nucleic acid can also be provided; such genes can be introduced into cells by methods known to those of skill in the art. For example, one can introduce a gene that encodes an antisense nucleic acid in a viral vector, such as, for example, in hepatitis B virus (*see, e.g.*, Ji *et al.*, *J. Viral Hepat.* 4:167-173 (1997)), in adeno-associated virus (*see, e.g.*, Xiao *et al.*, *Brain Res.* 756:76-83 (1997)), or in other systems including, but not limited, to an HVJ (Sendai virus)-liposome gene

delivery system (*see, e.g., Kaneda et al., Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* 811:299-308 (1997)), a
"peptide vector" (*see, e.g., Vidal et al., CR Acad. Sci III* 32:279-287 (1997)), as a gene in
an episomal or plasmid vector (*see, e.g., Cooper et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*
94:6450-6455 (1997), Yew *et al., Hum Gene Ther.* 8:575-584 (1997)), as a gene in a
5 peptide-DNA aggregate (*see, e.g., Niidome et al., J. Biol. Chem.* 272:15307-15312
(1997)), as "naked DNA" (*see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,580,859 and 5,589,466*), in lipidic
vector systems (*see, e.g., Lee et al., Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst.* 14:173-206 (1997)),
polymer coated liposomes (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,213,804 and 5,013,556), cationic
liposomes (Epand *et al., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,283,185; 5,578,475; 5,279,833; and*
10 5,334,761), gas filled microspheres (U.S. Patent No. 5,542,935), ligand-targeted
encapsulated macromolecules (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,108,921; 5,521,291; 5,554,386; and
5,166,320).

C. Pharmaceutical Formulations

When used for pharmaceutical purposes, the vectors used for gene therapy
15 are formulated in a suitable buffer, which can be any pharmaceutically acceptable buffer,
such as phosphate buffered saline or sodium phosphate/sodium sulfate, Tris buffer,
glycine buffer, sterile water, and other buffers known to the ordinarily skilled artisan such
as those described by Good *et al., Biochemistry* 5:467 (1966).

The compositions can additionally include a stabilizer, enhancer or other
20 pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or vehicles. A pharmaceutically acceptable carrier
can contain a physiologically acceptable compound that acts, for example, to stabilize the
nucleic acids of the invention and any associated vector. A physiologically acceptable
compound can include, for example, carbohydrates, such as glucose, sucrose or dextrans,
antioxidants, such as ascorbic acid or glutathione, chelating agents, low molecular weight
25 proteins or other stabilizers or excipients. Other physiologically acceptable compounds
include wetting agents, emulsifying agents, dispersing agents or preservatives, which are
particularly useful for preventing the growth or action of microorganisms. Various
preservatives are well-known and include, for example, phenol and ascorbic acid.
Examples of carriers, stabilizers or adjuvants can be found in Remington's
30 *Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Mack Publishing Company, Philadelphia, PA, 17th ed. (1985).

D. Administration of Formulations

The formulations of the invention can be delivered to any tissue or organ
using any delivery method known to the ordinarily skilled artisan. In some embodiments

of the invention, the nucleic acids of the invention are formulated in mucosal, topical, and/or buccal formulations, particularly mucoadhesive gel and topical gel formulations. Exemplary permeation enhancing compositions, polymer matrices, and mucoadhesive gel preparations for transdermal delivery are disclosed in, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,346,701.

5 **E. Methods of Treatment**

The gene therapy formulations of the invention are typically administered to a cell. The cell can be provided as part of a tissue, such as an epithelial membrane, or as an isolated cell, such as in tissue culture. The cell can be provided *in vivo*, *ex vivo*, or *in vitro*.

10 The formulations can be introduced into the tissue of interest *in vivo* or *ex vivo* by a variety of methods. In some embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acids of the invention are introduced into cells by such methods as microinjection, calcium phosphate precipitation, liposome fusion, or biolistics. In further embodiments, the nucleic acids are taken up directly by the tissue of interest.

15 In some embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acids of the invention are administered *ex vivo* to cells or tissues explanted from a patient, then returned to the patient. Examples of *ex vivo* administration of therapeutic gene constructs include Nolte *et al.*, *Proc Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93(6):2414-9 (1996); Koc *et al.*, *Seminars in Oncology* 23 (1):46-65 (1996); Raper *et al.*, *Annals of Surgery* 223(2):116-26 (1996); Dalesandro *et al.*, *J. Thorac. Cardi. Surg.* 11(2):416-22 (1996); and Makarov *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93(1):402-6 (1996).

X. ADMINISTRATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

Modulators of the G protein-coupled receptors of the present invention can be administered directly to the mammalian subject for modulation of G protein-coupled
25 receptor signaling *in vivo*. Administration is by any of the routes normally used for introducing a modulator compound into contact with the tissue to be treated and well-known to those of skill in the art. Although more than one route can be used to administer a particular composition, a particular route can often provide a more immediate and more effective reaction than another route.

30 The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are determined in part by the particular composition being administered, as well as by the particular

method used to administer the composition. Accordingly, there is a wide variety of suitable formulations of pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention (*see, e.g.,* Remington, *Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 17th ed. 1985)).

The modulators of the expression or activity of the G protein-coupled
5 receptors of the invention, alone or in combination with other suitable components, can be made into aerosol formulations (*i.e.*, they can be “nebulized”) to be administered via inhalation. Aerosol formulations can be placed into pressurized acceptable propellants, such as dichlorodifluoromethane, propane, nitrogen, and the like.

Formulations suitable for administration include aqueous and non-aqueous
10 solutions, isotonic sterile solutions, which can contain antioxidants, buffers, bacteriostats, and solutes that render the formulation isotonic, and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions that can include suspending agents, solubilizers, thickening agents, stabilizers, and preservatives. In the practice of this invention, compositions can be administered, for example, orally, nasally, topically, intravenously, intraperitoneally, or
15 intrathecally. The formulations of compounds can be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose sealed containers, such as ampoules and vials. Solutions and suspensions can be prepared from sterile powders, granules, and tablets of the kind previously described. The modulators can also be administered as part a of prepared food or drug.

The dose administered to a patient, in the context of the present invention
20 should be sufficient to effect a beneficial response in the subject over time. The dose will be determined by the efficacy of the particular modulators employed and the condition of the subject, as well as the body weight or surface area of the area to be treated. The size of the dose also will be determined by the existence, nature, and extent of any adverse side-effects that accompany the administration of a particular compound or vector in a
25 particular subject.

In determining the effective amount of the modulator to be administered a physician may evaluate circulating plasma levels of the modulator, modulator toxicity, and the production of anti-modulator antibodies. In general, the dose equivalent of a modulator is from about 1 ng/kg to 10 mg/kg for a typical subject.

30 For administration, the GPCR modulators of the present invention can be administered at a rate determined by the LD-50 of the modulator, and the side-effects of the inhibitor at various concentrations, as applied to the mass and overall health of the subject. Administration can be accomplished via single or divided doses.

All publications and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by
5 way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art in light of the teachings of this invention that certain changes and modifications may be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims.

10 Table 1 below indicates, by identification in the "LifeSpan Cluster ID" column, sequences encoding putative human G protein-coupled receptors that were identified by low-stringency protein- and DNA-based blast searches of publicly available databases. "Acc. No" indicates the accession number of the sequence in the database
15 from which the sequence of each putative receptor was identified. The type of database from which the sequence was identified and the length of the sequence in base-pairs (bp) are indicated in the "Database type" and the "Sequence Length" columns, respectively. The sequence is shown in the "Sequence" column. The column designated "LS Cluster Name and/or Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)" provides the name of LifeSpan's gene cluster for the sequence as well as the sequence ID of another representative
20 sequence for the cluster, if available. These representative sequences are provided in the sequence listing following Table 1. Table 1 further shows information about the closest homolog of the sequence. The name, accession number and length of the closest homolog are shown in the "Homolog Name," "Homolog Accession No." and "Len" columns, respectively. Length is given in number of amino acids unless otherwise
25 indicated. The table also indicates the position ("From" and "To" columns) and length ("Aligned") of the region of significant identity between the sequence of interest and its closest homolog, as well as the percent identity ("Percent") over the described region.

Table 1

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
22315 LG5261	AC006087	Genomic Clone	1237	CAATGGCATG TGTGTTGAGA GGGCGGAATC CTGGGACAC TGTGTGAAGG AAGACAGAGA GTGGGAGTCG GAGGCTCGGA CTAGCCCTCG ACTGGCGGCA TCCGGCCCTGG TGGCGTCGCT GGTGACGGCG GACCTTTTCG ATTGGCGGAG CCAGGCCGCG GTCCCTGTTG TGGCCGAGGT CTTGGCCCGG TGGGAGTGC CCAGGCCGCG CAGGCTGTTG CGGAAGCCCT CGGCTCTAAA GTAGTACACC AGCGGCTCCA GCAGCAGTTI GGGCGCGGCC AGCAGACCA TCACCATCAG CACCCCGCGC ACCGATTCG GGGCAGGAC GCTGGCCGCC ACCAGCTTGC TCCGACGACG CCGGTAGACC GCCAGCGTGC TGTGTAGGG CACGAAGCAC AGCAGGAGA TGACGAGGTT AGCCAGCAGG AGGCGCACGG TCTTCCGCCG CCGCTGGCTC TGCCTGGCTT CCGGGCGGCC CAGGCTCCAG AAGACTCGGC CCGACGAGTA GACCAACGCC GGCAGGGCA GCAGGAGCC CAGCGCTCG GCTCTGAAG CATAGGCGCA CTTGAGGTC CGGTAGCGG CAAGCGAGG GCTGTGAC GCAGGCGCGG GGCACGGCA ACACAGGAT GAGCGCCAC ACGCCAGCG AGAGCAGCG CGCCAGCGG GSCCGCCGCA GGTGGCGCAG TCGACGCGG TGCAGATGG CCGCTAGCG GTCCAGTTG ATGAGCATCA GGAAGATGCA GCTGCCGTAC ATGTTCTCT GGAAGTGC GCGCTGTC TGGCACAGGA GTTCGGGAA GGGCAGTGG TGCAGTGCCT AGTAGGAGAG ACGAACGGC AGCAGAGGG TGAAGAGCAG GTGCTGTCGCC GCCAGGTTAC ACATGTACAC GCTCACCACC GAGTGACGC GCAGCGCGCG CAGGAAGACC CAGAGGCTA GCGCTTGG GGGAGCCCG GCAGCCAGCA CCAAGCTGTA GACCACCAAG TGCAGGCGGT GGTAGGTCG GTAGTACGGA CAGGGGAGAA CAGAACTGTT GGTGAGGAG CTGTTGGCTA ACATCGTCC AAAGTGGGAT TGGAGCTAG GCTGGGNTG CCATGGAGCA CACAGANTC ATGGCATGGC ATTCACTCC GGGGCTGGG CCTAGAGGCT GTACAGA	GPR92	P43657	P2Y 5	344	17	303	288	37
				SEQ ID NO:3)								

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No	Homolog Name	Len. bp	From	To	Aligned	Percent
30875	AF086432	GenBank	589	ATCCATGACT TAAAGTCTT TGGGGTCA AATGGCATAC GGCAGTCACC TATGTGAACA GCTGCTTGT TGTGGCCGTG CTGGTGATTC TGATCGGATG TTACATAGCC ATATCCAGGT ACATCCACAA ATCCAGCAGG CAATTCATAA GTCAGTCAAG CCGAAGCGA AACAATACC AGAGCATCAG GGTTGTGTG GCTGTGTTT TTACCTGCTT TCTACCATAT CACTTGTGCA GAAATCCCTT TACTTTAGT CACTTAGACA GCTTTTAGA TGAATCTGCA CAAAAATCC TATATTACTG CAAGAATT ACATTTCT TGTCTGCGTG TAATGTTTGC CTGGATCCAA TAAATTACTT TTTCAATGTG AGTCTCAATTT CAGAGAGGCT GTTCAAAAA TCAATATCA GAACGAGAG TGAAGCATC AGATCACTGC AAGTGTGAG AAGATCGGAA GTTCGCATAT ATTATGATTA CACTGATGTG TAGGCTTTT ATGTTTGT GGAATCGATA TGTACAAAGT GTAATAAAT GTTCTTTTC ATATCTCTTA AAAAAAA	Q15391	ORF	338 bp	172	332	160	41	
191172 (46930)	AA758208	Dbest	986	TTTTAATTTA CACTGGTAG TTTATTTTCA AAGGCTGGC AAAGGGATTC AGAAATGGGA CTTTCTACTC AAGGCTCTG ATATGAGGGA GGCAGGCTAG TGAGAGAAGG TCACTAATTC TTGGCCACT CAAAACATTA ACAATGTCT ACCTTGACTC TGTAAATCAT TGATGACATC TTTAAGTTCA CCTGAAATTA CAAAAAGTTG GGTCTGTAAG GGAACCTAGT AGCCTGTGG CATGCTTGCC AAGCACTGAA GTCTATCTC CCCACTTCTC CTCAGATATA CGAGCTGCAC GGCCAAGAGA GTCACAATTC AGGCAACAGG AGCGACGGC CAGGAAGAA CACACCCCTT CACAATGAAT TTGACACAA ATCTTGCTGA ATGTTTTCG AGTGTGGATC TCATTAATTT TGTGGCAAGC ATCTTGCTGA ATGTTTTCG AGTGTGGATC TTCTTCCACA TTAGGAATTA AACAGCTTC ATATCTATC TCAAGACAT AAGTGGTTC AGACCTCATA ATGAGCTGA CATTTCAT TCGCATAGTC CATGATGCAG GATTTGGGAC CTGTGACTT CAGGTTTAT CTCTGCAGAT ACACTCCAG TTGTGTTTAT GGCACCTGT ATACTCCAT CGTGTTCCT GGGCTGATA GGCATGGAT CGTATCTGG AAGTGTGTC AGGCATTTTG GGGACTCTC GGATGTACAG GCATTACCC TCCAGAAGG TTTCATCTGT TTTGTGTTG GGGGATCAT GGCCTGTTT GTCTTTGCC CAACATCAT TCCGGACAAA TGGGTACGCC ACCCGAGGA CGATTTTCA TGGACTGGCC CAGAACTTAA AAGTCTCTT GGGGCTCA NATGGATAC GGGCGCCACC CCATGGGAAA CCGCTGCTT GTTGTGGA CGCTCATGT GATATCAGAT CGGGATGGTA ACARAGGCA TATCCGGGT AAATCC	Q15391	ORF	338 bp	24	63	40	55	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No	Homolog Name	Len. bp	From	To	Aligned	Percent
54602	AA012849	Dbest	447	TCCACATCTT CACACTCCTT CAGGATCAA AACCTAAGCC ACATGACTGG ATGAGCCGTC ACTTGCCCTT CATTGGGTA GTATGGTCTT TCATGTACT GGATGTTTG CCTCCAGATA TGTGGAATC ACTGCATTTT GGGATTAAT TCAATGCAA GTCTTGATC TAAATAACA GAGTGACGAG GGGCCTATGT ATCTATACCA CCGTCTCTCT GAGTATACAC CAGGCCAGCA TAATCAGCCT CAGCAACTTC TGGTTTGAAG GCITTAACA TAAATTACCA AATAACATTTG TCAGTGTCTT CTTTTCCTT TTTTGTCCC TCAATTGTC TTTCAGTAGT GACATAATAT TCTTCACTGT GGTCTCTTCC ATTGTGACCC AGACCAATCT ACTTAAGGTC GCAAAATACT GCTCAGTTC TCCATGAAG TCCATCA	Pheromone receptor (PHRE)	Q62855	Pheromone receptor VN6, rat	310	35	182	142	34
55728	A1024852	Dbest	505	TTTTTCAT TAGATACAT TTTATTTGT AGACAGAT TTGGCAGACT TCATTTCAAC AGCTTAAACA TCCAAAACA CAGGGGACAT TTTTGAACAA TCTGTAATAT TCTTCTGAA TCTTCTAGA TAAACACAC AGGAATAAA AAATGACAT CCCCTGGAAA GCATTGCTGA CTGTGAGAG GTAGCTGTA ACCCCTGATG CGTGACACAC ATGGAGAAC CCAAGATCC AGTGTGTCT GAGAGGAAC AGAGAGCGA GGGCTCTCT TGCACAGAC CTTATGTTCT CAAGCACT AACCTCTGTT TTCAACCTG CAGTGTGACG AAAACTTTG TATATGATGA CTCAAAAGC CAAGAGATTA ACAGAGATGA TTAGGCATGC TGTCCTATA AACCTCCAA TAAAGTGTT TCGGTGCTA AGCCAACATA CTTNTGTTGT GCCATAATAT CTGTATCTTA GTGCTGCCGA AAATCCAACT ACCAC	ETL protein SEQ ID NO:6	O9487	KIAA0768 Protein [Fragment]	872	405	548	145	53
160221 (121660)	T19393	Dbest	379	GCACATCGT CCTCCTAAT CGACTTCTT CTGACATA GGGCCTGCGAG TCTTTTGTG GCGTACTGA CGTCTTTTAT TCCATGTGTG GTTCCTTTT TTCTTTTCT ATAAAGGCTG TACTAATTTT CTTATGCAA CGTTTCTTAA AGACCATGGC CAGTTTCTA CAGAAGTAT TTTTGACAC CTCAGTGGC ATTACATTTT GCAGTGAAGT AGGGAACCT AGGGGACTT CTTCAAGT TAGATTTCT GAGGATCTTC TGTGGAAGC AGGAGAAAT GGGGGTGGG GGGAAGTTGT CCGAAATGCC CTCTGAATG CCGCTGCGAG GGTCTTGTG CTGCGCTGTT TCTTTGAAG TCTCAGTGT	GPR27 SEQ ID NO:7	AF027955	G protein-coupled receptor (GPR27), Mus musculus	2679 bp	2548	2626	79	93

Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
AAAGCTAAAA GTACTGGTGG GCTCTGTAGG ACCCTCAGAA TCAAAAGGAA ACTCTCCAC ACTTGTCTC TGTCTCTCC AGACCCATA TTCTTTGGCC ACTTTCATAA CTTAGTCTTTT GAAGATGCT CCATATAAAA CATAAAGGAT TGGGTGAGG CAGCTGTGAA AGAGTGGCT GCTTCTGTG ACTTGGATGG CGATGTCCAT GCGTTTGTCT ATGTTCACG TGTGTATCAG GGAGTAGATG ATGTCTATGG CTCCGAGAA CTTGACAAAG TTATAAGGCA GTTGAGTGAC AATGAAACT ATACGACTG TGAGCAGAAC TTTTGGGGT CGAGATATTT TAATGTTTGG CATCTTCATG AGTGTCTTG CTGTGATAA GTAGCACACC CCCATATAA GAAAGGTAC TACAATCCA ATGCAGATCT CTAGCATTTG AATCAAGCT TTAATTGATG TTCCPAGGTA GCGGGGAAA ATGGGAATGC ACCTAGCATT GTCAATTTACT GTATAAAAA CCAGCTGGG TATGCTCAGC AAGATGGCAG CCATCCAGAC ACAGAAACAG ATGATCCAGC ATGGTTTTC CACTCTCTGT TGGCTGGGA CTTTATTTAC TGCCACATAT CTGTCTATGC TGATACAAGC CAGAACTGC ATTCAGAGA CAAAGTTTAT TGTGTACAAG GCTGAAGTTA TTTTGACAT TATTTCCCT AAAACCCACC CATGACTGC ATTAACAGCC CAAAAGGCA GAGTGAATAG AAGAGTAAA TCTGTACAG CCAAATTCAG GATGTACACA TCTGTTTGG TTCTCTGTT CTTGTAAATAG GCATAAATG CCATACCAT GGAATGCTT GCAATCCAA TGACGAAAC TATGTGAGG AATACAGGA GGAACACTT TGCAAAATCT CTGACATCTT CTTTGATACA GATCAGTTCA TATTCATCTGT AGTCATAAGT GCCATTCATT TCATTTTCTT CATATAATA ATCTGTTAC TGGTTCTGTT CCAAGCCAT GGCTCCAA	C-C chemokine receptor 11 SEQ ID NO:34	P32248	C-C Chemokine receptor type 7 precursor	378	21	156	139	.48
TTTGTAGT TTTTCATCAT AAATGCATAG ACAATGGAT TACAGATGGA GTTGGAAAT CCATTAATTT GCAGATAGC AAAATGNTC TTGATGTGA CATCATCATA TTCCCTTTCA AATTAATGTT ATTAATCAT CATATGGACA ACATGGAATG GTGCCGACCA CACAGCAAG AGAGCCACCA CTGTACCAT CATAATGACA GCTCGTTTCT TCTTCCATAA GAGGAGGAG GAAGAGGATG ACAAAGATGA AGGTGGTGTG GATCTCTGG TGACACAGGC TGATCCATCT TTCTAAGCAG CAGATGTGTT CCTTTTCATA TAGGAATCA TATTTGATCT CAGTTGTG CAGGTGCCAC ATGGGTGATC CTAGATGAC TGCCACCAGC CAGACCAGC CTAGCATTTG GAAAGCCCTT CG	C-C chemokine receptor NO:8	Q9Y5X5	G protein-coupled receptor	522	260	334	68	33

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO.)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
160324	A1090920	Dbest	455	ACTTTGGCTT CCAGCTTTT GTTGTTTTT CTGTCTTAC TTGTGACTT TCATTAAGAA TCATTAACCT TTTTGGCAT AACACATAA AACACAGCA TTAGGATPAA AACAGTCCAG AAATTAACCT GGCATATGTT ATTACCAAT TGATGCCATT TCAGCCCCAG AGGCCCTTT AAGGAAGCAC ACTTTTTCAC AGACGATGGT GTTGTCTCTT TGTGTCTCAA GATCATATTT GGCAGGGAGA TGAAGACAAA AAAGAACCCAG ATGAAGATTT AGACCGTTTT TGCAAAAACA GGTTTTTTTIA GAAATATTT TCTCAAGGT CTGATGATCT TGAGGATCT GTCAAGGCT ATGAGCGCTA ACAGCACGAT GCCACATAC ATGCTCTCAT AAATATATCAC CGAAGAAAA CGACACACAA AAGCTCTGAG ATGCCAGGT GCCAG	GPR86	Q15391	ORF, complete cds	338	84	230	147	43
160435	AA804531	Dbest	599	AACGTGAAGG GCAGCCGTCT GCGGCCGAG AACACTTCT CAAGCACTTT GAGTGACCAC GGTGTGCAG CTGGTGGCTG GCCCCCCGAG TCCGGGGCTC TGAGGCACGG CCGTGCATTT AGCCTTGCA TCCTGTTACC TGGAGACCTT CTGAGCTCTC ACCTGCTACT TCTGCGCTG CTTCGACACA GAGCCGSGGC GAGGACCCCT CCAGGATGCA GGTCCGGAAC AGCACCGGCC CGGACACGC GACGTGCAG ATGCTGGGA ACCCGCGCAT CGCGTGACC CTGCTCTCTG TGATCTCTCT AGCTCTTTG TATAGAGCG GTGATGGGCG ATATCAAGTA TGCGTGCTGT GCGGGGCGAT GGGGCCGAGA TCCCGTCTCG TCATCTTCAT GATCAACCTG AGGTCACGG ACCTGATGCT GGCAGCGTG TTGCTTTCC AAATCTACTA CCAITGCAAC CCGCACCACT GGTATTCGG GTGCTGCTT TGCAACCTGG TGACCCGTGGC CTTTACGCA AACATGTAGT TCAGCATNCT CAGCATGANC TGATCAGCG TGGAGCTTC CTGCGGCTC TGTAAACCT TTTAAAGTTC AGCTCTTTG TATAGAGCG GTGATGGGCG ATATCAAGTA TCTGTGACA CTGATGAGA AGAGCATGAA AGCAGTGTGG AAACAGGACA AAACCCGAG AAAGCAATC ACTTTGCAAG TCAGATGCC ATAAGTCCAG GTAGAGCCAT TTTTGACAGA GTTGAACACA AATGGAAAC AAATTCGAGA TCTGAGGATA TCTGAACAGC AAAGATCCAA CAGGAAGTAG TAAGTGTCTC TATGCRAGGT CTTATCTTTC ACTAGCAAAA TGGAGATCAG GAGTTGCCC ACCACGCTGA CTCTATTAT GAAACCCAG AAGTCACTT TCAGAAAGGC TGTTAGAGGC GAGAGATTT GCAATATGT GTACGCTGCA TGGCTATAGT	P2Y Purino- ceptor 8	P55085	Proteinase- activated receptor 2 precursor	397	62	172	111	38
190711 (160444)	AA883367	Dbest	400	TTTAAAGTTC AGCTCTTTG TATAGAGCG GTGATGGGCG ATATCAAGTA TCTGTGACA CTGATGAGA AGAGCATGAA AGCAGTGTGG AAACAGGACA AAACCCGAG AAAGCAATC ACTTTGCAAG TCAGATGCC ATAAGTCCAG GTAGAGCCAT TTTTGACAGA GTTGAACACA AATGGAAAC AAATTCGAGA TCTGAGGATA TCTGAACAGC AAAGATCCAA CAGGAAGTAG TAAGTGTCTC TATGCRAGGT CTTATCTTTC ACTAGCAAAA TGGAGATCAG GAGTTGCCC ACCACGCTGA CTCTATTAT GAAACCCAG AAGTCACTT TCAGAAAGGC TGTTAGAGGC GAGAGATTT GCAATATGT GTACGCTGCA TGGCTATAGT	GPR85	Q9V5N1	Histamine H3 receptor	445	41	134	95	34

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
191218 (160457)	AF003828	Dbest	503	TTTGATTTCA TCACTGCAGC GTGGCTGAT TTTTATTTCA TGGTCTCTCG TGGGTCCAGT CTGGCCCTGC TGGTCAGGAT CTTCTGTGGC TCCAGGGGTC TCCCACTGAC CAGCTGTAC CTGACCATCC TCTTCACAGT GCTGGTGCC CTCCTCTGCG GCCTGCCCTT TGGCATTCAG TGGTTCCTAA TATTTATGGAT CTGGAAGAT TCTGATGCT TATTTGTCA TATNCATCCA GTTTCAGTTG TCCTGTGATC TCTTAACAGC AGTGCCAAC CCATCATTTA CTCTCTGIG GGCTCTTTTA GGAAGCAGTG GCGGTGCGAG CACCGATCC TCAAGCTGGC TCTCCAGAGG GCTCTGAGG ACATTGCTGA GTTGATCAC AGTGAAGGAT GCTTCCGTCA GGCACCCCG AGATTCAGAG AAGATTCTG GTGTAGGAT GGACCCCTCT ACTTCCATCA TATNATGTC GCTTTGAGAG GCAACTTTGC CCC	SEQ ID NO:39	P35410	MAS-related G protein-coupled receptor MRG	378	235	347	121	38
160458	AI264302	Dbest	491	TTTAAATATA AAACTTTTAT TGAATAGCA TGTAGCAGC AGTGAACAGG GCATGGCACA GAAGTTTTC AAAACAAGTT TAGCATGAAG GATGCCATAT GCTGTGCGCA AACTAGTAA CAGGTGACT AAGACACAG TCTGAATGT CCAGCACAAC CTCTGGCTG CAACTATGTT CAGTATGAT GATTAACAAG GTGTGACTT GGAAGGATC CCTATGCTAA GTGAGAAA ABAATGATGT CTGACCTCTT TATATATGA AAAATATAC CTTGAGATC CGTCAGTAAG CTGGAAGAAG TGGATGTGA AGTTTAAAC ATCGATGAT GGTCTCCAGT TGTTCATCAA CCCATGGTGA AATAGCTGAA CGGTTCTGAA TCAAGGTGA TCTTAATATG GAGACATTA ACATTGCGA AAAAGTGCTT ACAGATTATA TGGTGAATAAT ACGTGATGG GTTCTTGAAG GACTAGAGCA G	SEQ ID NO:10	U45983	CCR8 chemokine receptor (CMKBR8)	1944 bp	1585	1690	108	88
191168 (161362)	AA274112	Dbest	542	GGCCTCTGAG AACCTGGTG TGCAGTTTA CTTCACTCAC ATGTTATTTT ACAAATGTATA TCAATATATC GTTCTGGGG TTGATAACCA TTGACCGCTA CCTGAAGACC ACCAGGCCAT TTAAACGTC CAGCCCCAGC AATCTCTTGG GTGCAAGAT TCTTCTGTT GTCATCTGGG CTTCAATGTT CTAAATTTCA TGTGCTTACA TGATTTCTAC CAACGAGG CCAAAAGATA AGGACGTATC AAATGTTCT TTCTTAAAGT CAGAGTTTGG TCTAGTTTGG CACGAATAG TCAATATCAT CTGCCAAGTC ATTTCTGGA TTAATTTTTT AATGTGATC GTTTGTATTA GCCTCATATC CAAAGAACTC TATCGTCTT ATGTCAAGAC AAGGGTTTCA GCCAAGTTT CCAAGAGAAA GGTAAACGTC AAGTTTTC TCATCATTGC TGTATCTTTT ATTTGTTTGG TTCCCTTCCA CTTTGCAGG ATTCCCTACA CCTGAGGCA GACTGGGCT GTCTTTGACTGC	P2V12 platelet ADP receptor SEQ ID NO:38	Q15391	ORF	338 bp	89	267	179	45

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
162615	A1479284	Dbest	508	TTGAAGGCAC TGAGACATTC TTGTTTATT CCCAGACCCC TAAATCAGAA AACCCGATCG AATACGTAGC ATAATTTCTT CATTCACATTT TGCTCTTAA TTGTCAGTTG TTCTGGAAAT TTTTCTTTGA TTTTANGANT CDTTGCCTTA TTCAATTGAG ACAAACTGAG TTAGCATGAT GTTCTCGCAG GAAATCTCCAG TATGAGAAA TGCTAATGG CCTTTGTTTT GCAGTGGGTT GAAAGGCTTT GAGAATTTGG GTTTGGCAGA TAAATCTGAT GAGTTTGTCT TTTCTGTTTG CTTCGAAGAA CTTAAGGCAG ACAACTGTT GAACAGAAGT TGTCGCAGCT TACTGTCCAA GAGTATTTCA AAGCATAGA TAAAAATCC CTGGAATGCA TTGAGTAAAG CAAAATAAC ATGCCAAGCC AGATTCTGGC TGTCACATAT TGTTCCTATT CCAAAGCCCC AGGTGAGCCC TAGCAGAGGG GTCCAGAATGA GGAGGCTC	O94858	KIAA0738 protein [Fragment]	986	860	961	104	47	
168928	AA551068	Dbest	343	GGGGTCTTCT AATGTACCC TGAGCAATCT TCTCATAC AGTAAAGACT GTTCACCTTT CCACCATGAA CTCACATATC AGAAGACTGT TTCTTACTCT GTTCTTACT CAGATATGT TTTTCTTATA GGAACAATGC TSCTTTCAAG TGCATACAGA GTGGTCTTTT TTTTCAGGCA CCAGAAGAAA TTCTGATACT TTCACAGCAC CAGCCTCTCC CCAAGACCTT CCCACAGAAA AAGTGCCACT CAGACCATCC TGCTGCTAGT GAGTTTCTTT GTGGTCATCT ACTGGGTGGA TTTTCATCATC TCATGCACCT CAACTCTGCT ATGGGCATAT GAC	Y17566	M21 pheromone receptor, Mus musculus	959 bp	700	752	53	88	
189873 LG155	AC007104	Genomic Clone	852	GCTCCTCAAG CCAACTGCCC AGGGAGCGCC CAAGTCCCTG GCCTGGGCGCT GTGGGCATGC ACTGGGCCAA TACCCTGGGT GCAGTTCGGC GAGCAGGCG AGCGCCTTCA TGTGACGGT GTCCATGCGC TGGCAGTGTG TGCTGTCCAC CCGTGTACC TGAGGCGAGG TGAGGCGAGG CACCGCCAGC GGCAGCACGA AGCCACGGC ATGGAGCGTG CGGTGAAGG CTGCGAAGCG CGGACGCTCA GGCTCGGGCG GCAGGCGCAG CGAACAGGAC GCAGAGGCGC TGCTGTAGCC AAGCCACGAG CAGCCAAAGT CAGCGCTTGA GAAGGCCAGC GACTGTCCCC AGGCACAGCC CAGCAGCAG CCGGCATAGC CGGTTCGCGC GCCTCCGGCG TAGCGCAGTG GGAAGCCAC TGCCAGCCAC TGGTCTGCGC TCAGCGCCCG CAGCTCAGC GCGCGCTTG AGCCAGGAAA GTGTCCAGG AAGCCATGA CTTGGCATGC GCGCGCGCC GACGCTGCC GCGCGCGCAT CACACCGAGC AGCTGTAAGG GCATGTCCAG CGCCGCCAGC AGCAGGTGGC CCAGAGACAG ATTCAACAGG AGGACGCTG AGGCTCGAGT GCGGAGCTCA GCGCTGTAGG CGCAACAAAG CAGCACAGT GCGTTTGGATA GCAGCGCCAC GGCCAGTACC ATCACCAAGG GACCCGCCAG CAGCGCTCG CCGGGGCCCA TGGCGCTAGC GGCTCGCCAG GCACCTTGGG GTTCTCATGG CTCTGTCTCG GGCBCGAGCC TGGGAAAGTG AGCGATGGA GCAGCTGAGC GBCCGGCCCA CGGCTTCTGG	P21918	D(1B) dopamine receptor	477	28	266	221	27	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189874 LG349	AC008571	Genomic Clone	813	TCTAGTTTT TCTCTGAAC TTAGGCTGT GAAAAAGAA GGGATGCTGC CTCAGGCCAC CCCAGCCTAG ATACTCACTC TAGTGCCAT GAGTAGTAG AGGACACTGA TCACAGTCAT GGGAGGAGG TAGAATAGA AGGAGGTGAC CTGGATGATG AATTGTAGA TCCACATGGG CTGTATGACC GTACAGGTGG CCGAACCTGG GACCAGGAC CCATTGGGGA AGTAGTGAA CTTGATGCCA TGGATGCTGG TGTGGGCGAG GGAGAGAGC ACGGAGAAGC CCCAGACGAT GCCGAGGATC CTGAGGGCCC GCGCCCGGGT GCTCTGCAGT TTGGCGCGGA ACGGTGTAG GATGCCACG TAGCGTCCA CGCTGACGCT GGTGATGCTG AGGATGGAGG CGAAGCACC GTCTCAAAG AGGCCGCTT TGAAGTAGCA GCCCAGGSC CCGAACRAGA AAGGTAGTT GCGCCACATC TCATAGACCT CCGAGGBCAT TCCAGAGGC AGGACCAGGA GGTGAGGAC CGCCAGGCTG AAGAGGTAGT AGTTGGTGG CGTCTTCATA GCTTGTGCT GCAGAAACAC CAGGCACACC AGGACATTGC CAATGACCC CACCACAAA ATTGGCACAT ACACACAGA CACGGGAGG AGAAGTGGC TCGCCGAGG TCGCCAGAGG AAGGCCAGAT ACTCTCGGT GCTGTTGAG TGTTCGGA ATGGATCTTC TAGTTCTGC TGGTAGATCC AGGAAGCATT CTGAGTTTTT TCCATCCCTG ACATTAAAT CCA	Neu- modin U receptor 2 SEQ ID NO:14	O43664	Orphan G protein-coupled receptor	403	17	235	218	56

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189876 LG1543	AF000808	Genomic Clone	1113	GGGCTGGC TCGCAGGT GGAAGCAC TGTGGGCGC TCTCAAGCCC CCATCTCAT GTGCCACG GTGGGGTCT CCCACCTTC CAGTCGGGC TCCTCGGAA GCGCTGTG GAGCAGAT CCCAGGACC TGGTGGGCG CCTGTGGCT CTCGGCTG CCACAGGAA GTAGATGAC GGTGTGGCG TGCTGCTTAC GGACGAGG AGGCTGACA AGCTGAAGCA CAGGACCTGC ATCTCGGCG GCAGGCTCAA CCAGTAGAG ACACACCAT AGATGCTCAG AGGAGGGA CAGATGAGG ACACAGGAC AGAGGCCAGG ACCACACGA ACAGCGGT GTGGCTGCGC CGCCACTCT GGGAGCTCT CGCACCCAG ACAAAGGG TCAGGCTGGA CAGAGTCAT CTGGGGTTA AGACCCCAT GATGAGGG GCCTGACCA TGTCACCTT GAAGACCGA TCTTCATTGA ATTTCAGAA CTGTGTCAG AAGGAGAGG TCAACCCGT CATCAGAGA CAGAGTCTC ACAGAGGC ACACACCCAG CTTACAGGT GCCTGGGCG GTGACACTG AACAGATG GGAAGGAG GAGAGACAG CGCTGGGTG TGATGGCGT CAGAGGCTC AGGCCACTG TGTAGGCAA GTACATCAGT CTCTTCATC GCTGTGGAC CTGTGCTAG GTATTGACCA GGGCTGGT TTCCAGGCTG AGCTGGAAG CCATGCTGA GAGNAGAG AGTCCGGCTG CCGCCAGTT GAGGATATG ATGCAAGG GTTCTCTGT CATTCGAAG CCCAGCAGC AGATCACAT GCTGTGCTT CCCATCCCG ACAGGAGGT GNACATGCC AGGAGCTCA GCACCAAGTA GCGCGTGTG ACTGTCTCC CTCTGGATA GTTAGGGCT GACTCACGG TCCACTGCT ATTCNAGTC TGGTTCATC CTACGAGG AGATGTACC AATGTAAAT TCTGTGTTC TGGGACACG GGGACCCCT GGTGCCCCCT CGAATTTCCA GCTTCAGAGC TCTCCCTCC AGG	P04201	MAS proto-oncogene	325	7	306	297	35	
189878 LG1143	AC016362	Genomic Clone	504	CTGTGCAGT CCGATGTTC GATCTGGA CAGCAGCAG TGCCGGAAGG TCTTTTAAA GTGGGCTTG CACAGGAT CACAGGACG GTTGATGGTG CTGTGTAGT AGCAGAGCCA GTAGCAATG GACCACCG GGTTCAGGGAT GCAGCTCTGG CAGAAGTGT TCACCAAGG CATGACGTG TGAGGCGTCC CGGTGAGAT GAAAGCTAAC ANATGGCAA AGATGGGTG TGGCACTTGG GCTTCCCGG CCGCATCTG CCGCTCTTG CGCACCTGG TGCGAGCAT GCTAGCGAAC TTGGGCCA CTGTGGCGC AGGCGCATG CAGNCGCGT GGGAGGACA ATCTAGGG TGGCACAC TCATGGGCTB GCTGGCTTCG TCAATTTTG GATCTTGGAC GTTGGGAG GCTTGGTTGA AGCCCCCGG CTCGGACTTG CGGCACTGA TCCAGGCTT ACTCTANAGG ATCCCCCTC	P08173	Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor M4	479	369	479	111	92	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189879 LG1390	AL049739	Genomic Clone	330	CTCCATCTCA CTCACAAAG CCTCTGAAA AACAGCCTTT AGGACTCTCC TTGTGCTCTT CCTGTAGAGT TACTAGCCA AGTAGTAGAT GACTAGGTGA GGCATGCTGA CCACAATGGA CAGTAGCAAC AGGAGTCAA AGCAAGGTT CAGAAACTTT CCTGGCAGGC ACACAAGGAC AACTAAGGGC AGGACCCAAA GGAAGAAGCT GATGATCACA AAGCAGACAA CATGATAGGT CCTGATGGGG GAACACCACT GGGGACAGCA CAGACCCAG ATGATCAGGA TCAGCTTGGG CATTGCCAAT ACRAAGCAA TAGTACATG	P35410	MAS-related G protein-coupled receptor MRG	378	232	342	110	39	
189881 LG1391	AL049739	Genomic Clone	492	ACATGCCAAG CATTCTCCC AGTACTACA GACCTGGCTA ACTGCAACA AAGAAAGGGC CAGGCCCCAC CTCACCATGG CAGAGGTGTG CTCGSGCGG TGGCAGCACC AGTGGGACA GAGGGCACAG AGAAGCTCT CAATACTCAT GGCACCCAGG AGACAGAGAC CCATGTGTG GGAATAATAG GAGACAGGAT CCAGAAACAC AGCCACCTGC ATGCGGCT GGTGATACAG CATGAGGATT TTCTCCAGCA GGATCAGT TACACAGGAG AGTTGACCA TATCAACAGT GGCCAGGTTA AGGATGTAGG TCACATAGGG GCTGCTCCAG ACCTGTGAGT AGAGAAGCCA GCAGATCACA TCATTGCCCTA CCAGTCCACA GAGGGCCACC AGCACTGTCA GGGAGAGAC CACCTGCCCTG TCCACCAACC ACTCACCTCC CGTATGGCTC AAGTTCACAT GTCTGTAGGT CTCAGTCTCA TT	P35410	MAS-related G protein-coupled receptor MRG	378	54	221	164	39	
189884 (189882) LG610	AC011386	Genomic Clone	429	GGAGGTACC TGCCCTCIGA TCCCAAGGAC TGGAGAACA TCATCCCGGC TCTCTTGGTG GCCTCTGCC TGTGGGCTT GTGGGAAAC CTGTGTGTGA TTGGCATCT CTTCACAAT GCTTGGAAAG GAAAGCCATC CATGATCCAC TCCCTGATTC TGAATCTCAG CCTGGCTGAT CTCGCCCTCC TGTGTTTTT TGCACCTATC CGAGCTACGG CGTACTCCA AAGTGTGTTGG GATCTAGGCT GGTITGTCTG CAAGTCTCTT GACTGTGTTA TCCACACATG CATGGCAGCC AAGAGCCCTGA CAATCGTTGT GTGGGCCAAA GTATGCTTCA TGTATGCAAG TGGCCCAACC CAGCAAGTGG TTTTTCAACT ACCCAATTG GTAAAGCGGG TTGGCTTTT GACTGGGCT TACTCTTA	P47211	Galanin receptor type 1	349	46	130	85	40	
189883 LG455	AC009763	Genomic Clone	432	CAGGTACGCC CTTCTCCAC ACTGGCCAGC CTCAGCGACA GGACCCAGTT CCCATCTTC TTTCAGACC TGTCTAGTCA CTCACGACC ACCCATGAC TGTGTGACCT GATGCTTAC TTCCGATGT GTTGGGTGAG GTCTCTGGCG CAGGGGAGC ACTTTAGCT GCAGGCGAG TCTCTGGTCG TCCAGGAGCT GGGCCAGCT GGGGTCTGCA TTGAATTCA ACTTTGATC CCACCCCGG AGTCCCTGAA GATGAAAAAC ATCATCTGGC TGATGGAGAA CTGTACGGCC ACCATCATCC TGTGTTTCTT TAACAGCTAG CACTTCAGAC TCATCTGTGA GTGCCGTGCA GCGCGAGGCA TCTTGGGCA GGTCTGTGTC AGCTGGGACA CTCTGCACAT GCGGCTGTGC CTGACTGTGC CA	P41180	Extracellular calcium-sensing receptor precursor	1078	164	308	144	25	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189884 LG608	AC011375	Genomic Clone	1137	AATCTCTGCC TTCTCAGTTT TCCTTTTGGC AGAGGAGGGA GAGCTGGGTT TCCTTTTTC TGGTATGGAT GCTGGGGATT CTGAGATGG AACCTTGTCA GGAGACCCCT CTGAGTTGCC AGCTGGTGTG TCCTGAGACT CTGAGACAGT TGAAGTCTTC CGACATCACA AGAAAAATGA GAGGATTTCG TGAAGAGATG GAAACATCA AGACTTGAGA CAGGGCTATG AAACCTTGTG GTGGGCCCG GCCTGCAGCC TTCAGATGCC ATACCACAG CCAAGCTACC CATTCGGGGA GCCACRAGG AGCAGAGATG ATGCCAATGC TCAGCAGCAT CACTGTGACT TGCTTTGAGC GTATCTGGTT TCTAAGATT TGAGCTTAG TTCTCGTTT TTTACATTTGG TCATAAGCTC TCCAGAAATA AAAGCTGGCA AAAATAAATG GAGGCCCAA TGCCAGGAGT GGTAGAGCT TACCACACAT CGACATAAAC TCCTTCGCCA CAGCTGGTAC ATCCAGAGG CACATTTCCA CACTTCATG ATGCTTGATG GTGCTAAGA ACCATTCGG CAGGGGTAC AGGCTAGCCA CAGTCCAGAT GGCACACAG ACTGACCAGA TGGTGTAGTT GTGGATACTC ACTTGCTTGG CTGGGTCACT TGCATACATG AAGCATACTT TSGCCACCAC AAGCAITGTC AGGCTCTTGG CTGCCATGCA TGTGTGGATA AACCATCAG AGGACTTGCA GACAAACCAG CCTAGATCCC AAACACTTTT GGAGTACGCC GTAGTTCGGA TAGGTGCAGA AAACAGCAGG AGGGAGAGAT CAGCCAGGCT GAGNTTCAGA ATCAGGAGGT GGATCATGGA TGGGTTTCTCT TTCCAGCAT TGTGAAGGAG GNTGCCAATC ACACACAGGT TTCCACAGAA GCCCACCAGG CAGACAGCCA CCAAGAGAGC CGGGATGATG GTTCTCCAGT CCTGGGATC AGAGGGCAGG TACCTTCCGG CAAAGTGGAG GTGAGCAAAG GACACATTCA TGCCTGCTGGA GTTAGACTCT GCAGGGCAG CTGCCAG	Q9NS07	GPR SALPR	469	81	444	326	28	
					SEQ ID NO:40							
					Amino acid sequence: SEQ ID NO:18							

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189885 LG5574	AC011402	Genomic Clone	963	TCTGCTCTTG ACATCTTTTC CATGATCATC TACACAGTGA CTTTCTTCCT AGGCTTGGCT GGCATGGCC TTGTCAATTG GGTAGTTGGA TTCACATGT CCTGCACAGT CAACACGGTG TGGGTGGTAC CTCACCTGC CCGTGGCTGA CTTTCATCATC ATCTTCCAC TGCTTCTCCA GCTGGTTATG GTAGCTCTGT AACCCCTTGG CCAGCTGCTC TGTAACTCA ATAGCACCAT GTCTATTTT AACTTCTGG CCAGTGTCTT CCTTCTGACC CTCAATCTCCA TGACACCATG ACTTGTGATC CTGTGGCCAA TCTAGTCCCTG GAACAATTGC ACACAGCAA AGGCAACTCT GGGGCCCTTG AGGACCTGGC TTTTGGCAAT TTGTTTCTCT GTTCCCTACT TGATCTTCAA GGAACCTCGT GGTGAAAGT GTACCCCTCT TTGTACAACC AGTATGATCT GCAGATGAA ACTCAAGGAA GTCAACCACT TTGGAAGAG ATTATCATTC CATGGCACCA AACGTGGTC ACAACGCC CACTTTTCTT TGGCTTCTTT CTCCCTCTGG CTATCATCAC TGGCTACTAC ATCCTTTAG CTTTGAAGTT AAGAGAAAG CAGCTGTTA AGTTTAGTG ACCCTTCCG GTCTTGGGA CTGTGGTAAC CACCTTCTTC CTCTGCTGGT TGCCCTTGC AGTGTCCCTG TGGCTGGACT TCACATCATT TCGGGAGAAC AGAGAGGGCC TGAACACAGT GGCTTATC CTAGACCCC TGGCCTTGTCT TATGGCCTTT ATCAACAGCT GTCTCAATCC AGTCTCTAT GTCTTCATG GGCATGATT CTGGGAGCAC TTGCTCCACT CCTGCTAGC TGCCTTAGAA CGGGCACTTA GTGAGGAGCC AGATAGTGCC TGAATCCAG CTCCCAGGCA GATGAGTCTT TTA	P21462	FMET-LEU-PHE receptor	350	26	62	37	56	
189886 LG1121	AC016189	Genomic Clone	330	GGGGTCTTACC TCATGGCTG TGTGAGCGTG GACCATTACC CAGCTGTGGT CTGTGCCAC TGGGGCCGC GCCTCCGCAC GGTGGCCGC GCCAGGCTGG TCTGCTGGC CATCTGGACC TTGGTGTCTGC TGCAGACGAT GCCCTTGTCTC TTGATGCCCA TCACCAAGCC GCTGCTGGGC AAGCTGGCCT GCATGGAGTA CAGCAGCATG GATTCAGTCC TCGGGCTGCC CCTCATGGTC CTGGTGGCCT TTGCCATTTG CTTCTGTGG CCAGTGGGA TCATCTCTGC CTGCTATATG AAGATCACCT GGAAGCTGGG CAGCACAGCT	P32249	EBV-induced G protein-coupled receptor 2	361	118	227	110	40	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189887 LG626	AC011457	Genomic Clone	537	GATGCAATCCA TGTAAACCCAG TACTGGAGGT CAAGATGGAG ACAATCTCCA CAGCCACCAT GGCCTTTCCC TGAGTGCTAC TATAACTCAG GAGAAAGCC ACCCAGATAC TGCAGAACAC CAACATGCTG AAGTGAGAC ATTGGTTTC ATTGAGATG TCAGCGGGT TACTTTCCAG GAAGACTACA GCAAAGGTCC CCAGAACCAA GAAGCCAAA TAGCTCAAGA CACAGTAGAA AACAGTGATA GAGCCCCCAT TACACTGGAT GATGATTATA CCAGGACTAT GGGTCTTTGT CTAGGAGGA AGGAGATGTT TCCAACTAGA TTCCAGAGAT GGTCACTTGG ATGAGGGGC AAGGTGACA ACAGANTGAG ATTTAGGGT ACCCAACAGG ACCTTGGGTC CTGGCTGGCC TTGTAGCTTT CCCATCTGC TAGCTGGCCT TGTAGCTTGG AAGGCCATGA CCACAGTGAA AGTTTGGCT GAAGCAGAG ACACAGCCAC TGTGAACCTGA ACTGAAGAAG TGGCCTG	AAD14370	Calcium receptor[CaR protein (fragment)]	266	39	210	179	31	
189888 LG5533	AC010896	Genomic Clone	1317	CCAGCCCCAG GTGAGGCCAA AGATGGGTGT AAGATGAGC AGGGCTTTGA TCACCCCCAG CAGAGCTTGG GCCTTCTCTG CTGGGGTCC CTCTGACAGC GAAGGTCTCA GCAACTTCAG CATTGCCATG GTAGTAGCCA GCCCATTCAC GCCTATGATG SCCAGCACTG GCCCAGGAAG GTGTATAAG CCCTCCCTT CCATCCAAC CAGCATTTCC CCTCCTCAG GTATTGCCCT TGAGTAGGT AGAGCCCCAG GGTGACACCT GCCAACCCCA GTGGGCACAG GTAGCCCAAG AGCACCATGA GGGGAGAAC TCGGTGCTTT GCCAGCTGGT GAAAGACAA GAGCAGCTGG TGGGCCAACA CCAGGGCCTG GCCACATCC AGAAAAGGT GGCCAGGTAG AGGAATGAC AGAGGAAGGC GGCACAAGC AGAGCGGGT TCGGGGCCCT GGAGAGGGA ATGGGGGCC CAGGAAGCAA GTCTCTGGG CCAGCAGCA GCACCATG TTGAGCAGGG CGCGTGGCG GAAATAGGAG ATCTTGTTC GCACACGAC TCTCCACACC AGCCAGTACA CACCAGGCA CACAGCAGC GCAGTATGG AAGCTCCAA GCCACTTGA CTCAGCAGCG CCAGAGCGG TTCTCCGGA ACATGTGTGT GGGACNTGAG GACGGAGAG GCAGTGAGGT GTTGCAGAG CACTGTAGCA GTGGGGCTGG CACTGGCCAC CTGTGCTTGG CACCTTCTT TGGACCAACC CCCCTGCCC TGGAGAGAC TGTGATCCCA GAAGACACAG TGAGGGGAAC CATCTGTGT CCNAAAGTCC ATGATGACCT CTCCTTGGCT GAAGCCCGG TCACCTGCCA TGAATGGAAT GACAGGACC AGGCCAGGAG TGGCATAGG GGAATCCCC AGCCCTTGTCT CATAGTTTGA GGGCAGAGG TGGTCCAGTT TTCGCAGCAG CAGGCTAGTA ATACTTATT CAGTTCCATT ACCGACCAAT GGGGCCAGTG AGTCCCTGGG AATCTGACC TCAGTGGGG CCGAGTAGG GAAAGGAGTG CTGTACTCAG CAGGAACAGT GGGTCCAAAC AGCTGGCTCT GCAGCAGCAG ATTGGGTAG CTGAAGCGCA AGGGGTGGTC CTGTGGGAC AGGCTGCATG CCAGGGTCTC CACAGCCAGC AGGAGAGTGG AGCCTGCCCA GGGCTTCCGG GCTTGGGCCA GGGTCCACAG AGACCTTGGT TCCATATCTA GGAACCTTGTG TGTGGCAATC AGGAGATTCT GCAGCAC	O94858	KIAA0758 protein [Fragment].	986	431	874	439	26	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189889 LG1183	AC016856	Genomic Clone	420	CAATTGGTCT TTGTGTTCT TTTCAGATG GAGAGGATG ATGTAGCATTT TGGAAAGAA GAGGAGGAC ATGAGGCTC CTGCTGATGC CAAGATGACA AAGACCTCCA TGGCCATGGT GTCTTTGCTG TGGGATGCA TGTGGGAGG TATGAGGAC ACCGACAC AGGAGCAGAC AACATGCTGA GAGTGATATG CTTTGCTTCA TTGAAGTGT CAGGACGCG AGGCTGGGG AAGGTCAACA GCAGCTGAC CAGATCTAGC AAATCAAGT AGCCAGTTTC CAAGAGAAT TCCAGGAGC CTTTATCACA CTTTACATC ACTGTGGGCC AAGTTCTGT AGGTTTAC AGGCTGAGGG GGCATCTGG TCACCCAGAG TGCACACAAG GCTGCTGGG TCAGGGAACA	SEQ ID NO:21	AAD14370	Calcium receptor (fragment)	266	89	230	140	30
189890 LG1182	AC016856	Genomic Clone	612	CCAAGTTACA AGGCTGGTGA GRACATTTGT GGATCCTGAG CAAGTGTGTT CAGGCAAGGA ATGTACAGCT CTGTCTCTTT CCCCAGATC AGCCATGGAT CTCAGCGCC CAGTTTTC ACCTTTTCC AGTTCCCATC CTTCCTCGG ACAGTGCCCA GCAGCACCA CAGACCTTGA CTCCTGGCCA AGCTCTGAG TTACTTTTAC TGGACCTGAG TAGGCTGGT CAGTTATGAC AACAGCAACT TTGATGGCT GGATCAGCAG CTGCAAGAGT AGATCGGGG CGAGGGTGGC TGCATGGCT TCTCAAGAT CAGCAGTGA GATGACGCA TCAACAGCAT GGCCACCTTC ATGCTTAAA CCCCCTGTC CACCTCAT TTCTGTGACT GCTACATTT TCACTTACA CTCCTGGCG GGGCCCTTCA GGAGACAAAT GTGAATGGGA GGATGTGGT CTTTCCACC TCCTTCACAT ATACCCCTC GGTGCTGGGT CCCAAGCCC ACGATTTGCT GATGBCAGC TTGAGCCTGA CCATACACT TAGAATAATA CTTGCTTTA AGGACTTCT GTTGGGCGCT GGCCCAACC GT	SEQ ID NO:42	P41180	Extracellular calcium-sensing receptor precursor	1078	136	341	204	25
160833 (189891) LG5616	AC011638	Genomic Clone	419	GGAGTTGTG TCTTTCGGT TTGTTGAGT TCTTCTTGT TTTCTGTTT TATTTTAA TTCCATATT TTCTTTGTC CAAGTAAAG GAAGCACCTG ATGAGGCTGA ATGGTGTTC ACGGCACAT GCAAGCAAC GGTGTCTTC CAGGTGAGCG GGGACTCCTG GCGGAGCAG AAGGAGGCG GAGCAGCCAT GATGGTGGGA ATTCTGATG GCGTGTGT GCTGTGCTGG ATCCCTTCT TCCTGACGGA ACTCATCAGC CCACCTGTG CCTGACGCT GCCCCCATC TGGAAACACA TATTTCTGTG GCTTGGCTAC TCCAATTCTT TCTTCAACCC CTGATTTAC ACAGCTTGT AAACAAGACT ACAACAATGC CTTCAAGAGC CTCTTTACTA AGCAGAGAT	SEQ ID NO:11	P47898	5-hydroxy-tryptamine 5A receptor	357	247	340	95	74

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189885 (189892) LG606	AC011352	Genomic Clone	954	GACATCTTTT CCATGATCAT CTACACAGTG ACTTCTCTCC TAGGCTTGGC TGGCAATGGC CTGTGCAATT GGGTAGTTGG ATTCCACATG TCCTGCACAG TCAACAGGCT GTGGGTGGTA CCTCAACCTG CCGTGGCTG ACTTCATCAT CATCTTCCCA CTGCTTCTCC AGCTGGTTAT GGTAGCTCTG TAACCTTTTG GCCAGCTGCT CTGTAACTC AATAGCACCA TGTCTATTTT TAACTTTCTG GCCAGTGTCT TCCTTCTGAC CCTCATCTCC ATGGACCACT GACTTGTGAT CCTGTGGCCA ATCTAGTCTT GGAACAATTG CACACCAGCA AAGCAACTC TGGGGCCCTT GAGGACCTGG CTTTGGCAA TTGTTTCTC TGTTCCTAC TTGATCTTCA AGGAACCTG TGGTGGAAAG TGTCACTCTC TTGTACAAC CAGTATGATC TGCAGATGA AACTCAAGGA AGTCACCAAC TTTGGAAGA GATTATCATT CCATGGCACC AAACGCTGTT CACACAGCC CACTTTTCT TTGGTCTTCT TCCTCTCTG GCTATCATCA CTGGCTACTA CATCTTGTGA GGCTTGTAGT TAAGAAAG GCAGCTGTTT AGTTTAGCT GACCTTCCA GGTCTCTGC ACTGTGGTAA CCACCTTCTT CCTCTGCTGG TTGCCCTTGC AAGTGTCCCT GTGGCTGGAC TTCATCATAT TTGGGAAGA CAGAGAGGC CTGAACGAGG TGGCTTACT CTTAGACCC CTGGCTTGT CTATGGCTTT TATCAACAGC TGTCTCAATC CAGTTCTCTA TGTCTTCAAT GGGCATGAT TCTGGGAGCA CTTCCTCCAC TCCCTGCTAG CTGCTTTAGA ACGGCACTT AGTGAGGAGC CAGATAGTGC CTGAATCCCA GCTCCACAGC AGATGAGTCC TTTA	P21462	FMET-LEU-PHE receptor	350	26	62	37	56	
189893 LG699	AC011647	Genomic Clone	720	AATGGCACT TTGGGATGTG GTCTCTCTGG AGGTAAAGAA GAGGGCACAC TTCTACCAAT GCTCTGCCTA GCCCTGGGCT CTCAGGGTCT GGAAGCTCG TTAGGTTTGA CAGGTTTGG TGGAGCATGA GCCCAGAGG GCCTCTCTGT GGGTGCTCT GTTAGCCTGG TCTTCTATT CAGGAAGGT AGTCTAAT TTATCAGTGA ACCATCACTG AAGACATAG CTTTGTGCTC TGAGGGGCGAG TAGTTGATGC CCTGAGCTT TTCCAGATC TTGTCCAA CA GATGCTGAG GCGGCGCTCC TGGCCGCTGG TGGTGTCAA AGCATAGAAG ATCTCTCTTT GGTGGTGTT CAGTGAATGT AAGCATAGA GCACCCACA GGCCATGAG GCCCTTGACA GGGCTGGCTT GTACTGGCTG GTACGCCAGG TTTTCTCCAC TTCTAGGGT CTAGCGTTGA GACGACTCAC AACAGGTTG CCCTTGTCT CCTCAGTGGC ATACAGAAC CACAGCCCT TCTCATCAC AGCAATCT AAGTCTTCC AGGCACACC AGCAGGAA AAGCGTGT TATAGTGGC ACNCGGAGC AGACGCCACA GCACAGTGT GTTGGAGGAA AGTCCATTT TGCCCATGTC ACTTGTGCCA CAGTAGTTAA AGTACATAA GTTCTTGTAC ACAGCTTTC CATTGCCATC	O94910	KIAA0821 protein	1474	212	447	240	33	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190701 (189894) LG1446	AL121834	Genomic Clone	660	GCTTGCATTA GCATAGACAG ATATGTGGCA GTAACATAAG TCCCAAGCCA ATCAGGAGTG GGAAAGCCNT GCTGGATCAT CTGTTCTCTGT GTCTGGATGG CTGCCATCTT GCTGAGCATA CCCAGCTGG TTTTATTATAC AGTAAATGAC AATGCTAGGT GCATTCCCAT TTTCCCCCGC TACCTAGGAA CATCAATGAA AGCATGTATT CAATGCTAG AGATCTGCAT TGGATTGTGA GTACCCCTTC TTATTATGGG GGTGTGCTAC TTATATCAGG CAAGGACACT CATGAAGATG CCAAACATTA AATATCTCG ACCCTTAAAT GTTCTGCTCA CAGTCGTAT AGTTTTCATT GTCACTCAAC TGCTTTATTA CATTTCTAAG TTCTGCCGAG CCATAGACAT CATCTACTCC TGATCACCAC GCTGCAACAT GAGCAACGC ATGGACATCG CCATCCAAAT CACAGAAGC ATTGCACCTT TTCACAGCTG CCTCAACCA ATCCTTATG TTTTATGGG AGCATCTTTC AAAAATACG TTATGAAGT GGCCAGAAA TATGGGTCTT GGAGAAGACA GAGCAAAAGT GTGGAGGAGT TTCCTTTTGA TTCTGAGGCT CCTACAGAGC CAACCACTAC TTTATAGCAT	C-C chomokine receptor 11 SEQ ID NO:34	P49238	Probable G protein-coupled receptor GPR13	355	123	304	182	38

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189895 LG745	AC011780	Genomic Clone	1245	TGGCTCCTGC TTGGGCTGG GTAGGGGTGG GGAACCCAG GACTCAGAG GACGCCAGT CCCCTGAAGG AACTGCAGGA AGTCTCTCTC AATGGAGCCC TCCCGGCTAG GCAGCTCAG CTCCTCTCTT GGAGCTGGCT TGAAGAAGCA GACAACTGC TTGCTGAGCT CCCCCTGGAT CTGCCGGTTG AGACATCCAT AGAGAAGG GTTGGAAAGT AAGCAAAAGT AGCCAAATCCA GGTGACCA CTCTCCACT GCCAGTTGA AATGGCTGA GCATCAGGG CAACATAGAG GTGGAAGAG AAGTAGGGCA ACCAACAGAG CAGGAACGT CCCCCACAG CCAGGAGAC CACTGTGCT TTCCCTCCCT CAAACGTCCG GTGTGGGTG GTCTGGGGG CCCCAGACT GGTGACCATC GTGAGCGGC TGCTGAGAGA TTGGAGCGT TGGCGGGTG TCTCCATCCA CGTGGGCAG GGCCTGTCT GCATGGCAG CAGCGGGCC ACTCGGAACA TGCTGCAGTA GACCAAGT ATGAGGACA GGGCAACAG AAGTAAAGS ACAGCAAAGA CCACCAAA AAGCTGGCAG TAGGCACTGT GGCTCCACTG GAGTGAACAG CTTGGGGGA CACTGGGAG TCCTTCTCTC CAGGAGACC TTCCCAACAC TGGCAGAGAA GCCATGGCA AGGCTTTCAC CCACACACC ACCAGCACG AGGCCACAG CCCCAGGTC ATGCGCACCT CGTAGCGCAT GGGTGGACT ACGTAATAGT AGCGCTCCAC ATTGATGCT GACACCGAGA GGTGGCCAG GCTGACAAAG CACAGCTCA GAAACAAGTA GAGGCGGAG GCCACCTCCC CAAAGGGC GTGGTCAAG AGGCGAGGC TGGAGAGCAT GGCACGGGC ATGAGGCTCA GGGCGCCAG CAGTCCACC AGGAGAGGT GAAAGACGAA GACAAATTTT CGGAGGGCAG CGCTCTTGGC GATCAGGCC ATCAGCGG CATTCGCCG CACAGCAGTC AAGTCCAGCA GGAGCATGAA GAAGAGGCC ACAGTTCGG AAGCAACATC CGTAGGCC CACTCGGGA CCCCAGTGGC AGTAGAGGA CCTGGGTTT GAGGAGCCT CCCCAGAGT GAAAGTTC CTGATGACTG GGGATGGT GAGGACTCCA TGGGCGGAA AGAGGCCACC CAGGG CACCCACAT CTCACTGT CAATGGCAAT GGCNGCAG GCATGTGGT AGACGTAGAG GGAGCGGTG CGCAGTAGT TGACGGAGC ACAGAGCAG TGGCCATGCT CCCAGGAGAG CTGCGCTACC ACGTAGTAGT CCATCTCGAA GGGCGAGCAG ATGATGGCCA CCGAAGATC GGAGATGGCC AGGTGGCAA TGAGCAGATT GGTGAGGTT CGCAACTTCT TATAGCGGT GAGGCGAGC ATAAGACAA AGTTACCGAT GCGCGAGCC AGCATATGC CTGCCATGC AATGCCATG ACGATCTGG CTGCGAAGAA GGTCCGGGT TTGTCATGT CTCATCTTC ATCCATAGG AGGTCTAAT CACCAATAT GAAGTTAAG GAGAGGAGG AGCATGTCT TTGGGTGGA TTAAGTTGG GTGTGAACCT GGTGTTCCTCA TTCTGGGCTG CCAATGT	GPR61 SEQ ID NO: 22	P50406	440	2	337	340	32	
189897 LG1440	AL121755	Genomic Clone	477	CACCCACAT CTCACTGT CAATGGCAAT GGCNGCAG GCATGTGGT AGACGTAGAG GGAGCGGTG CGCAGTAGT TGACGGAGC ACAGAGCAG TGGCCATGCT CCCAGGAGAG CTGCGCTACC ACGTAGTAGT CCATCTCGAA GGGCGAGCAG ATGATGGCCA CCGAAGATC GGAGATGGCC AGGTGGCAA TGAGCAGATT GGTGAGGTT CGCAACTTCT TATAGCGGT GAGGCGAGC ATAAGACAA AGTTACCGAT GCGCGAGCC AGCATATGC CTGCCATGC AATGCCATG ACGATCTGG CTGCGAAGAA GGTCCGGGT TTGTCATGT CTCATCTTC ATCCATAGG AGGTCTAAT CACCAATAT GAAGTTAAG GAGAGGAGG AGCATGTCT TTGGGTGGA TTAAGTTGG GTGTGAACCT GGTGTTCCTCA TTCTGGGCTG CCAATGT	GPR73 SEQ ID NO: 23	AAD00248	381	31	148	120	34	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189897 (189898) LG1439	AL121755	Genomic Clone	792	TTGTGTGACA CCAGTGGGTC ACTTACGCT GATACAGTCC ACCTTCTCTG TGGTGGGCAC CCGCTTGGTT CTGAGGTCAA GGTACGACT GGAATGCTC CCCCGTGG AGGACGCCA GTGCAGCAGC ATCATCTTCT TGAAGTACTT CATGTGTG TTCTTGACC TCACGAGCA CAGGTGTG ATCATGCTGT TGCTCATGCC GATGACTCG AACACGTAGA AGGCACTGAG GTAGTGTCTT TCCTTCAGCA ACACAGTGGG GAAGAAGTCA CGAACGATGG TGAACCGTA GAGGTGCC CAGCACAGCA CATAGCCGT GAGAATGCAC ATGAGCACCA GGACCGTCTT CCTGGGCGAG CGCAGCGCTT TCCGAATCTG CTCGCTGCG AACCCAGGGA CTGCTTTGAA CCAGAGCTCC CGGGAGATCC TGGCATAGCA CAGGTCTAG GTGACACAG GCGCCACGAA CTCGACACCA AGATGAAGA GGAAGTGA CTTCGTAGT AGCTGTGAT CCACAGGCCA GATCTGGCCA CAGAAGATCT TCCTCTGGCT CTTGACAATA AAGAGGACCG TTCTGTGTGC AAAGTAAGCC GATGGGATGG CATTGAGAT GGCACCATC CAGACCAAGG CGATCAGGAA GGAGGCCGTT TGATAATCA TCCGTGGTT CAAGGGGTGA ACGATGGGCA GATATCTGGT GGGGAGGGA AGCCAACAGT AGTAATGATG AATACGTGGA AACGTTAGT TGTAACCTAAC CCCAACATA CA GAAGCCCTCA ACCCACTTT CGCCATAGTT GCCCTCGGAG GCCAGCGTGG ACACATAGT CCAATCCAGT GCCCTCACGA TGCCACCAT GGCCTGGGCC TGGTAGGAGT CGGTGGCAC CACCCGGGAG AAGAGTCAAT AGCGTGGGA GTGCTGAGC TCCGGGGCTG TGGAGGCATA GCTGATCTGG GGTATCTGTG GGCAGGGAAG GACAGCTGGG CTGTGATGG AGGTCAGTAA CTCAGAGAG GGAGGGTAAG GGGGGCCAG GACACGGACG GGGCACAGAA GGTGTGTGGC ATG	Q1R73	P25103	Neuropeptide Y receptor type 2	407	130	317	193	23
3098 (189899) LG762	ACU11923	Genomic Clone	303	GAAGCCCTCA ACCCACTTT CGCCATAGTT GCCCTCGGAG GCCAGCGTGG ACACATAGT CCAATCCAGT GCCCTCACGA TGCCACCAT GGCCTGGGCC TGGTAGGAGT CGGTGGCAC CACCCGGGAG AAGAGTCAAT AGCGTGGGA GTGCTGAGC TCCGGGGCTG TGGAGGCATA GCTGATCTGG GGTATCTGTG GGCAGGGAAG GACAGCTGGG CTGTGATGG AGGTCAGTAA CTCAGAGAG GGAGGGTAAG GGGGGCCAG GACACGGACG GGGCACAGAA GGTGTGTGGC ATG	Metabo- tropic glutamate receptor 6 (SEQ ID NO:2)	Q15303	Metabotropic glutamate receptor 6 precursor	877	157	233	77	89

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO.)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189900 LG629	AC011461	Genomic Clone	1335	GGGCTGATGG TCAGTGGGTA GGGCCGCTTT CCCAGACTT AGCGGCTGC TGCAGAGCTG CTACGGGGA CGCGGCTTG ACACGATATC TTGCTCTCC AACAGCCTTG GGGCGCGCG CCCATGAGT CGGGCTGCT GGGCCGCGCG CCGCTGAGCG AGGTATATCGT CTGCAATAC AACTACACCG GCAAGCTCCG CGGTGCGCG TACAGCGG GTGCCGGCT GGGCCGCGAC GCGTGTGT GCCTGGCGGT GTGCCCTTC ATCGTCTAG AGAATCTAGC GGTGTGTG GTGCTCGGAC GCCACCGCG CTTCACGCT CCCATGTTCC TGCTCTGGG CAGCTCAGC TTGTGGATC GCGCCGCGG CGCGCTTAC GCGCCCAACA TCCTACTGTC GGGCGCGCTC ACCTGAAAC TGTCCCGCG GCTCTGTTT GCACGGAGG GAGCGCTTT CGTGGCACTC ACTGCTCCG TGCTGAGCTT CTGCGCATC CGCTGGAGC GCAGCTCAC CATGGCGCG AGGGGCGCG CGCGCGTTC CATGCGGGG CGCAGCTGG CGATGGCAGC CGCGGCTTG GGCTGTGCG TGCTCTCCG GCTCTGCGA CGCTGGGT GGAATGCTT GGGTGCGCTG GACCTTGTCT CCACTGTCTT CGCGTCTAC GCCAAGGCTT ACGTGCTCTT CTGCGTCTC GCTTCTGTTG GCATCTTGGC CGCTATCTGT GCATCTACG CGGCACTTA CTGCCAGTA CGCGCAACG CGCGGCGCTT GCCGCGAGG CCCGGACTG CGGGGACAC CTCGACCCCG GCGCTGCGA AGCGCGCTC GCTGGCTTG CTGGCAGC CTAGCTGCT GCTCTTGGC TTTGTGCGAT GTTGGGCGC CTTCTCTCTG TGTCTGTTG TCGACGTGGC GTGCGCGCG CGCACCTGTC CTGTACTCTT GCAGCCGAT CCTTCTCTG GACTGGCAT GGGCACTCA CTCTGAAC CCATCATCTA CAGCTCACC AACCGGACC TGCGCACGC GCTCTGCGC CTGGTCTGT GCGACGCGA CTCTTGGCG AGAGACCGA GTGGTCTCCA GCAGTGGCG AGCGGCTG AGGCTTCCG GGGCTTGGC CGCTGCTGC CCGCGGCTT TGAATGGAGC TTCAAGCGCT GGGAGGCTC ATCGCCCGC GCGACGCGC TGGACACAG CGGCTCCACA GGGAGCCCG GTGACCCAC AGCCGCGCG ACTCTGTAT CAGAACCGCG TGCAAGTACACCTCTGCG CCACG	Sphingo- sine 1- phosphate receptor EDG-8 (SEQ ID NO:24)	P21453	Probable G protein-coupled receptor EDG-1	381	23	375	371	46

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189901 LC895	AC013396	Genomic Clone	1218	GGCCTTACCC CCACAGGCT GCAGCCCTGC AGCTGGCCCT CAGCCCTGGG AGGAGCCTTC CTTTTCAGA GAGACCTCCG CCTGCACCTT CAGCTTCCCT ATGGCTCCG CTTTCCCTAGA GGCTCCCGG TAGCCCACT GCCTGGAGGG TTGGTAGGAG CTCCTCTCGC TCACTGGGCC CTGCCGGGCC CCGGTGAGGC CCAGCAAGGC CCGGCTCTGG TGGAGGAAGT TGGGGCTAGA GAAGCACTAG AGCACGGGT CCAGGACACT GTTGAAGTAG GTGAAGGCCA GGGAGCCATG GAAGAGCTGT GTGCAGAGT CCAGGATCG GCAGCGGAC AGCCGAAAG CCACCATGGA AGCCATGCCA AGATGATGC TGGGCAAGAA GCAGATGGTG TAGACGGCA CCACATGGC CAGCACACGC ATGGCCCTCT CGGGCCCTGC CTGCCCGCC AGACCAAGT TCCGGATGT GAGCCCAATG CTCACATAG CAAGAGAT GAGCCCACT GGCAGGAGA ACTCCAGCAG GTACATGCC TGGTCCAGC GAGCGAGGC CGAGGCTTC GTGCCACCC TGTAGCTGAG GCAGGAGGG CCGGAGAGG TGTCAAGAG CAGGTGCCCG TTGAGGAGCA GGATGCCAC CCAGAGTCC CCGGCCACCC GGGCAGCTGC CCCACGGAA (GCACGGCTCA GCAGTGGTG GGGCTGCACC ACCTTCAGGT AGCGGTTGAG TCGATGGT GTAGGAGA CAACGCTGC CAGCGCTTC GTGACAGCA TGAAGAGTT GACTTTCAG GCAGCAGCCC CAAAGGCCA GGTCTCATGG AGGAGGTAGT AGTCCAGCG GAGGGGAGG TTGCTGATCA GAGGAAATC AGCGCCACC AGGCTGACCA GGAACACCGT GTTGGAGTTC CAGGCCGCG TGTGATCCA GAAGATGAAG AGGCCAAG TGTTCCTCCAC CAGGCCCAGG ACAACTCCA GGGCCAGGAT TGGTCCAGG AAGCAGACA CCAGCGAGGA AGAGTGGGG TGGCAGGGCC CTCCAGAGA CCCCCCACA GTGGTAAAGG CAGAGGAGC AGAGAGGGT GAGGAGAGA AGGAGGAGG GAGAACAGAG GAGGAGAG AGGAGATGG AGAGCTCAGG TTATGAAGTT CCATGGGCTG CTTGGGCCAT GGGCTCA	P49019	Probable G protein-coupled receptor HM74	387	18	301	280	43	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc.No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190188 LG5982	AC018896	Genomic Clone	1005	ACAGGCCCT TCAAGCCCTG TGATGACTC TTGTAAAGCT GGGGCAATCGG CTGCGCGGT TGGGCGATG TGTTGCTCTC CGTGCTCTGC AATGACTGG TGCCTGTGAC CCGTGTGGT GCGGGGCTG TCCCGCTGCG CCGGCTCAAG TTGTGGTAG GTGCGATTGC AGGCGCCAA ACCTTGACTG GCAATTCCTG TGCCCTTTCA GCTCAGTCG ATGCCCTGAC CTTTGGTCAG TTCTCTGAGT ACGGAGCCCG CTGGGAGAG GGGTAGGCT GCGGGGCCAC TGGCTTCCTG GCAGTACTTG GGTGGGAGG ATCGGTGCTG TGCTCACTC TGGCGGCACT GCATGTGACG GTCCTGCTCT CTTGTGTCCG GGCTATGGG AAGTCCCGCT CCTGGGCGAG CGTTCGAGCA GGGTCCCTAG CCTGCCCTGGC ACTGGCAGGG TGGCGCGCG CGCTGCGCTT GGCCTCAGTG GGAGAAATAC GGGCCCTCCCT ACTGCGCTTG CCCTACGCG CACCTCAGGG TCAGCCAGCA GGCCTGGGCT TCACCGCTGG CCTGTGTATG ATGAATCCT TCTGTCTCTT GGTGTGGCC GGTGCCTACA TCAAACTGTA CTGTGACCTG CCGCGGGGCG ACTTGAAGG CETGTGGGAC TGGCGCATG TCAGGCACGT GGCTGGCTC ATCTTCGACG ACGGGCTCCT CTACTGTCC GTGGCTTCC TCAGCTTTGC CTCCATGCTG GGCTCTTCC CTGTCAAGCC GAGGCGGTC AAGTCTGTCC TGTGTGTTG AGCTGCGCTG CCTGCTGCT TCAACCACT GCTGTACCTG CTCTTCAAGC CCACATTCGG GGTATGACCTT GCGCGGCTTC GGGCCGCGC AGGGGACTCA GGCCCGCTAG CCTATGTGCT GCGCGGGAG GTGGAGAGA GTCTCTGTGA TTCTACCCAG GCGCTGTGAG CTTCTCTGTA TGTGATCTC ATTCTGGAAG CTTCT	O15473	Orphan G protein-coupled receptor HG38	907	546	872	325	50	
190408 LG5392	AC008969	Genomic clone	813	AACATTTGGG GCAAGATGC CACCCAGAC CCCTGCCATG GAAGCCAGGA TGAAGAATG CTCACAGGC ACAGTGGCT TGCCCTGTGC GCTGTGATAC AGGGCAGGA AGTTGTCCA GAAGTGCAG AACAGCAGCA CCGTGAAGGT GAGAACTGA GACTTTTGA AGGCTCTGG CAGACCCCTG GCCAGGAGG CTACAAGAA GTTGCCCCA GCGAGGAGC CAGGTAGCC CAGCACACAG GAGAAAGCA CAGCAGGCC CTCTCAGAC TGGATGACA TGTGGCTGGG CTGTGAGGCC ATGTCCCAT CTGGGAATG TGGGGAAGT CCGAGCCAGA TGCCACAGAG AACAACTGC ACCAAGGAG CAGCAAGGAC CACCGAGGTG GAAGGCCAG GTCCAGGCA CACCCAGAC CTGTACCTG GTGACCTGA AGGCCAGAG GGAAGAGA CCAATGTTGA ACACACAGC AACTGTGGTC TGTGTAGAGC GGCAGTGGC AGCTTGGGA CAACCAAGC AAGGCAAGG ACAGAGGCA CAGAGGTC AAGAGGTGAG GCGGTGTCAG CTGAGAGCTC TGTGTGTGG CCGCACCA CA GTGTGTCTC GTGTCTTCA ACAGTCTGA GGACACAGC TGCCAGGCTG GCCAGATGA GCGCACCA GCGGAGCATG AGTCCAGGG GTGTGCTAA GCGCAGGAG GTCTCTGTCC TGGGACAGCA GCCATCTCTG GTGCGGCTTG AGTACTGCTC CTCTGGGCAC AGAAGACATC TCTTCTGCTC	P41594	Metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 precursor	1212	744	822	81	35	

LS Cluster ID: (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len. bp	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190411 LG5580	AC011457	Genomic clone	769	AATAGTGTTC CTTCTAGAT GAGGAGGAT CACATAGCAC TTGGAGCGAA AGATGACGCC AAGTAACCCA GTGCTGGAGC CCACGATGGA GAGATCTCA CGGCCACTCT GGCCTTGCCC TGGGTGCTTT AGTAACTCGG GAGGAAGGCC ACCCAGACAC TGCAGGACAC CAGCATGTCT AAGGTCAGGA ACTTGGCTTC GTTGAAGCA TCGGCGAGGT TCCTTGCCAG AAGGCTACA GCAAGGAGCC CTAAACCAA GAAGCCCAAG TAGCCCAAGA CAGAGTAGAA GGCAGTGACG GAGCCCTCAT TACTCTGGAT AATGATGTAG CCAGGCATGA ACTGAGGGTC CTGTGTTACG AAGGGAGGCT CTGTCCCCAG CCAGATTTCCA CAGAGGTCA TTGGGTAAA GGAGCAAGG AGACAAACAG AATTTGTTTT TTGGGACCC ATCCACTTTC GATCCTGTCT TTCTGGCCCTT ATAGCTTGA AGCCCTGCA GAAACACAG CCACTGTGAA CACAGCTCA AAGTGTCTCT GTGAGAGGAG GCAGGTGGCA GGGCTGGGGC GGCCATGAA GAGCAGGAA GAGGAAGC AGAGTGTGAG GGAGACAGAG AGGGTGTAGC TCAGAGTCTG GTTGTGGCC TTGACTATGG GAGTGTGTTG GTGCCACACA AACTCCACAA GGATCAGAAC AGAGAGGACA GAGTAGAACA AGGCTGTGCA TGCCAGAGTC AGGCCCAAG TTTCATCATTA GGCAGGAA	P41180	Extracellular calcium-sensing receptor precursor	1078	706	830	145	42	
190412 LG5459	AC010136	Genomic clone	652	CAGAAATCCT CAGTCCAC AGAAATGAAC ACGTTTCTA AAATAAGTTC AAGCCAGCT GTCTTACCC AGAATAATC CTAGACAGCA AAGTGGCTT CCTTCTGAG GCCCAGCCA GGTGTGTCA ACCGTAGAG CCACAGCTCA GAGATCAGG TGAATTAACA GTTAGAGGC ACTTGATGAG TAAGGTGAAA TAGGGAACC AAGTCAGACG ACACCTCCCT TCTGAGTCCC AACCATGTCT ACATCTGGAG AAGAACGTT AAGTCAGGG ATCAGACT TGTGATAGA CACTGCCAGG GTCCATATGA CCAAGCGGG GTCCAGGTG TGAAGCTGGG GTTAGGATC CATATCTGA ATTTCCACT CTATGGATGA TCACTTTTAT TCTTTCTCTT TTCTGAAAT TATTTCCATT TGTATTATCC TAAATTCCT GGTAGATCAC CTGTGAAGC TTGCAACTGT CTGATAAGAA TAAAGGGGA AGGATTTGAC TTTCACAGCG AGACTTCAGA AGGAGTCTCT TCTAGGAGCA AATTGGGGGC AATCCAGTGG GAAGAGGTG GAAGACTGCA CTTGAGCTGC GTTTGGAGAA CAGGCACACA ATCTTTACTT ACTTTTCAGG CTGCTTTGAG GT	L19592	Interleukin 8 receptor alpha (IL8RA)	9269	3917	3266	654	89	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190414 LG5853	AC016468	Genomic clone	1575	CTTTGTGCAC CAGCATAGGC ACTGAGTGG GTCTGTGCAC CCCTTTGCCA CCACCGGTG CCGGCACTGA GCTGCAACC TGTCTCAGC CTCTGGCTG TTGCCATGAC TGCCACTGC ACCAACAGCA CGCGCAGAG TAACAGCAGC CAGACGTGA TGCCCTCTC CAAATGCC ATCAGCCTGG CCACCGCAT CCTCCGCTCA ACCGTGCTG TTATCTTCTT GCGCGCTCTT TTCTGCGGA ACATAGTCTT GCGCTAGTG TTGACAGCA AGCGCAGCT GCTGCGGTG ACCAACCGTT TTATCTTAA CTCTCTGTC ACCACCTGC TGCAGATTTC GCTGTGGCC CCTGTGGTG TGGCCAGCTC TGTGCTCTC TTCTGCCCC TCAACAGCA CTCTGCAGG GCGCTGGTGA GCTCAGCCA CTGTCTGCGC TTGCGCAGG TCAACACAT TGTCTGTG TCACTGATC GCTACTGTG CATCATCCAC CTCTCTCTT ACCGTCCAA GATGACCCAG CGCGCGGTT ACCTGTCTCT CTATGGCACC TGGATGTGG CCATCTGCA GAGCACTCTT CCACTCTACG GCTGGGCCA GCGTGCCTT GATGAGGCA ATGCTCTCTG CTCATGATC TGGGGGGCA GCGCCAGCTA CACTATCTC AGCTGTGTT CCTCATCGT CATTCACCTG ATTGTATGA TTGCTGCTA CTCCGTGGT TTCTGTGACG CCGGAGGCA GCATGCTCTG CTGTACAATG TCAAGAGACA CAGCTTGGAA GTGCGAGTCA AGGACTGTGT GGAGAATGAG GATGAAGAG GAGCAGAGAA GAGGAGGAG TTCCAGGATG AGAGTGTGTT TCGCCGCCAG CATGAAGGTG AGGTCAAGC CAAGGAGGC AGAATGGAAG CCAAGGACGG CAGCTGGAAG GCGCAGAG GAGCAGGAG GACCACTGAG AGTAGTGTAG AGCCACGGG CAGCAGGAG GTACAGAGA GCAGCAGGT GCGCAGCGAC GGCAGCATGG AGGTAAGGA AGGCAGCACC AAGTTGAGG AGACAGCAT GAAGGCACAC AAGGTCGCA CAGAGGTCAA CAGTGCAGC ATTGACTTG GTGAAGATGA CATGAGTTT GGTGAAGAG ACATCAATTT CAGTGAGCAT GAGTCCGAG CAGTGAACAT CCGGAGAGC CTCCACCCA GTCTGCTAA CAGCAACAGC AACCTCTCT TGGCCAGGTG CTACCACTGC AAAGCTGCTA AAGTGAATCT CATCATCAT TTCTCTATG TGCTATCCT GGGGCCCTAC TGCTTTTAG CAGTCTGGC CGTGTGGGTG GATGTGAA CCAGGTACC CCAGTGGGTG ATCACCATAA TACATGCTG TTTCTCTCT CAGTGTGCA TCCACCCCTA TGTCTATGC TACATGACA AGACATTA GAAGGAATC CAGACATGC TGAAGATT CTCTGCGAG GAAAGCCCC CGAAGAGAGA TAGCCACCCA GACCTGCCCG GAACA	SEQ ID NO:28	P08912	Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor M5	532	2	518	470	23

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189886 (190416) LG6804	AL136961	Dblast	1001	TGGGGTAATG CACAGTTCA TGTTCNAGG GGCCACGGTG GCGTGAAGGG ACAGTMAGAA AGCCCTCCGC TCGGCACAGG ATGGCAGGTG GAGCATCCCT CTCGCCATGA ACTGCTTGAT GTTAGGTGG TAGGGGTGA AGCAGACCAC CACGGCCACC AGCATCAGGA GCGTAAGCAG GCAGCCTCGC CAGTGGCGTC CTTTCTCTGT GGTACTGGG TCTTCCCGGG CTGTCCCGCC GGTGGCGTCC TTTCCCGCTG GTCACGGGT CTTCTCGGC TGTCTCGCG GTGTGTCTCT TTCCCGCTGG TCACGGGTG TTTCTGGGT GCCCGCCCG TGGCGTCTCT TCCTGTTGGT CACTGGGTG TCTTGGGTG CCCCGCCCGT GTGTCTCTTT CCGCTGGTC ACTGGGTCT CCGACGTG CTGCACAGCT TCAGGTGAT CTTCAATAG CAGGACAGGA TGATCCCGAC TGGCCACAG AAGCCAATGG CMAAGGCCAC CAGGACCATG AGGGCAGCC CGAGGACTGA CTCCATGCG CTGTACTCCA TGCAGGCCAG CTTCGCCACC AGGGCTTGG TCATGGGCAT CAAGAGCAAG GGCATGCTCT GCAGCAGC CAAGTCCAG ATGGCCACGC AGACCACTT GCGCGGCCA GCGTGGGA GCGCGCGGCC CCAGTGGCA CAGACCAACAG CTGGGTAATG GTCCACGCTC ACACAGSCCA TGAGGTAGAC CCCCGTAGG TGTGGTGA GAGCAAAAC GCGTCAGCC TGCAGAGCC CTTCCGAAA GGCAGCTGG AGCCAGCAC ATAACACACC ACCCTTCCG GTAAGGCCAC GGTGAACAGC AGTCAGACA CAGCCAGGTG CACCAAGTAG ATGCTGTGTC AGTTGATCTT CCGTCTCTT TGACAGGTAA GCGAAGGGC AAGGATGTTT CCCAGGCCAC TGAAGACCAG GAGGGCTGTG TGAACACAGAG A	SEQ ID NO:20	P22249	EBV-induced G protein-coupled receptor 2	361	36	118	83	44

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
189889 (190417) LG5881	AC016856	Genomic clone	947	TGCTTGACCA CGGAAATAAT TCCAAAGCT TCCCACTCT GTTGTCTGAC CCAGTTCTC TTCTCCCTT CAGATAGTGT TGCATGTCAG AAGTGTCTG ACAAACAGTG GCCAATGTG CAGAAGGGG AGTGCATCCC AAAACCCCTT GACTTCTGT TCTATACAA GCCCTTGAC ACAGGTTGG CTGTCTGCAC AGCCCTGCTC TTCTCTCTG CCGTGGCCAT CTTAGGCATC TTCTGTCTGAC ACCACACAC TCCCATCATC CGAGCCACA ACTGCCAGCT CAGTATCTC CTGCTGTCTC CTTGGCCCT CAGCTTCTC TGCCCTTCA TGTTCATGG CCACCCAGC CCATCATCT GTGCTGTGCA CCAGGCAGAT TTGCGGTCA CCTTCATGGT CTGCATATC ACTGTCTGG CCAAGACCAT CGTGGTGGT GCAGCTTCC ATGCCACCA GGCAGACCC CAGCTTAGGG GGTGGGCGG GACATCTCT CTGACACCA TCTCTACTGT TCCCTGACCC AGCAGCCTT GTGTGCACT TGGTGACCA GATGCCCCC TCAGCCTGTG AACTCTACA GAACCTGGC CCACATGAC TGTAAAGTGT GATAAGGCT CCTTGGAACT TCTCTTGGA CTGGCTACT TGAATGTGT AGATCTGTC AGCTTGTCTG TGACCTTCCC CAGCTGCCG CTGCTGTGCA CTTCAATGA AGCAAGCAT ATCACATCA GCATGTGTC TGTCTGTG TCTGGGTCTC TTTCATACCT GCCACATGC ATGCCACAG CAAGACACC ATGGCCATGG AGGTCTTGT CATCTTGCA TCAGCAGGAG GCTCATGTC CTCCCTCTC TTTTCCAAT GCTACATCAT CTTCTCCAT CCGTGAAGA ACACAAAGA CCAANTG	P41180	Extracellular calcium-sensing receptor precursor	1078	577	828	246	36	
190418 LG6080	AC020641	Genomic clone	840	TTTTAAATG GAGCCATATG CTGGCGGAA TTGGCGGTT AGGCTGTCAT AGAGCACAGG GTTGATGCAA CCATTGAGCC AGGTGAGTT GGCAGCAAGC ATGTGGACCA CCGGGGAGC CTGGACTCTG GCATCCAGAA TGTGTAGCAG CAGAGAGGG ATGTAGTCA GGGCAAGCA GAGGAACACA GCAAAACACA TTGAGTCA CTTCCCAAT TCCGATGAG AATCGGAGC TCTTCTGGCT CCCTTAATG GCTGGGCTT GGCAGATGT TCTGAGGGC TTCTCTGTC CATCTGCTA GCTCTCTGC TGTGTATCTG GTCTCCCACT TCTGATGAT CCCTTCCAG GGTCTGGGTG GTGGCAGCAG TGACTGGCTC AGATGAATC CCCTCATCTG TCTCTCTGA TGTAACTCTG CTGTCCAGCT CCTGGAACG ACCAGCATG GCTCATCAG TCTGGCCAC ATGGTTGGG TGGATGCTTG CTGTGCGAA CTTGTATGG TCCAGTGCCT GTGCTGTCTG TTGACCTTG CGGTGGATGA GGCATAGAA GATGCCACA CTGTGAGCC CAGCAACAA GTAGATGCC ATGAGGATGG TGGTGAAG CCGGCTCGG ATGCGGTCAA AGCTGAGGT GCAGCTACA GGTACCAGGA TATAAATAG CCAGAGGGGA GCAAGCTGG CCAGCCCCC AACCCAGGTG CTCACAGT CCAGACTAT CCCTTGGCA CTGAACAT GGGGAAAAG CTTAGGGTGG GCAATGAGGA GGTAGCGTCC CAGTGGCATG AGGCAGAGG TCAGGATGGA	P28566	5-hydroxy- tryptamine 1E receptor	365	109	360	280	25	

ES Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	ES Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name (fragment)	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190419 LG6171	AC021089	Genomic clone	867	CTTTGCTTCA GAGTAAACC AGTTTTCCTT CTCGCCACAG CAATATCCTT GACAGTGATC ATCTCTCCC AGCTGTGCGC AGAAGACAG AAGTCTCTCT ACAACTATCT CTGGGACTC GCTGTGCGC ACATCTGGT CTCTTTTTC ATAGTGTG TGGACTTCCT GTTGAAGAT TTCACTTGA ACATGACAGT GCCTCAGGTC CCGACAAGA TCATAGAAGT GCTGSAATC TCATCCATCC ACACTCCAT ATGGATTACT GTACGGTTAA CCATTGACAG GTATATCGCT GTCGCGCACC CGCTCAAGTA CCACAGGTC TCATACCCAG CCGCACCCG GAAAGTCATT GTAAGTGTCT ACATCACCTG CTTCCTGACC AGCATCCCT ATTACTGTG GCCAACATC TGGACITGAAG ACTACATCAG CACTCTGTG CATCACGTCC TCACTGTGAT CCACGTCTC ACCGTCTACC TGGTGGCCCTG CTCCATCTTC TTCACTTGA ACTCAATCAT TGTGTACNAG CTCAGGAGGA AGAGCAATTT TCGTCTCCGT GGTACTCCA GGGGAGAGC CACGCCATC TTGTTCACCA TTACCTCCAT CTGTGCCA CTTTGGGCC CCGCATCAT CATGATCTTT TACACCTCT ATGGGGCGCC CATCGAAC CCGTGGCTGG TACACATCAT GTCCGACATT GCCAACATG TAGCCCTTCT GAACACAGCC ATCAACTCT TCCTCTACTG CTTCATCAGC AAGCGTTCC GCACCATGGC AGCGCCACG CTCAGGCCTT TCTTCAAGTG CCGAAGCAA CCTGTACAGT TCTACACCA TCATAAC	SEQ ID NO:30	O14694	CORS receptor (fragment)	333	22	304	270	27

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190420 LG6259	AC021773	Genomic clone	1063	CCTTCCAGGG GAAGCAGAAG CGGAGCGGT CGTGGAGCTC TGCTCCGGA GGGAGCCTCC CGGACATGG AGAAGTGGG CATGAATACA TCACAGGAAC AAGGTCTCTG CCACTTCTCA GAGAAGTACA AGCAAGTCTA CCTCTCCCTG GCCTACAGTA TCACTTTTAT CTTAGGCTG CCACTAANTG GCCTGTCTT GTGGCACTCC TGGGGCCAAA CCAAGCGCTG GAGCTGTGCC ACCACTATC TGGTGAACCT GATGTGGCC GACCTGCTT ATGTGCTATT GCCCTTCTC ATCATCACT ACTCACTAGA TGACAGTGG CCCTTCGGGG AGCTGCTCG CAAGCTGGTG CACTTCTCTG TCTATATCAA CCTTTACGGC AGCATCCCTG TGCTGACCTG CATCTCTGTG CACCACTTCC TAGGTGTGTG CCACCCACTG TGTTCGCTGC CCTACCGGAC CCGCAGGAT GCTGGCTGG GCACGAGCAC CACCTGGGCC CTGGTGGTCC TCCAGCTGCT GCCACACTG GCCTTCTCCC ACACGAGCTA CATCAATGSC CAGATGATCT GGTATGACAT GACCAAGCAA GAGAATTTG ATCGCTTTT TGCCTACGGC ATAGTTCTGA CATTTCTGG CTTCCTTTCC CTCTTGGTC ATTTGGTGT GCTATTCACT GATGTCAGG AGCCTGATCA AGCCAGAGGA GAACCTCATG AGGACAGGCA ACACAGCCCG AGCCAGGTCC ATCCGAGCA TCCACTGCTT GTGTGSCCTC TTCACCTCT GTTTTGTGCC CTTCATATC ACTGCTCCT TCTACCTCAC CATCTCTTT CTGCTTCTC AGGACTGCA GCTCTGTATG GCAGCCCACT GTGGCTTACA ACATATGGAG CCCTCTGGTG AGTGTGACGA CTTGCTCTCA CCAGTCTCTG TACTTCTTT CAAGGGGGG AAAAATAGAG TCAAGGCTCT CCAGAAACTG AGGCAGNACA AGTTGGGTGA GCATCCAGCT GGGAGGAAGA GATGCCAGG GTTGAACAGA TCT	Q15077	P2Y purinoceptor 6	328	4	202	193	43
190421 LG6465	AC023078	Genomic clone	729	AAAGNACCC CACGTGNNAT CCATATAAAT AGGAAAAAC TGAATGCCAA AGGCGAGGCC ACAGAGGAG AGACCAATA CTGTAGCAG GATGTCTAG TACAGCTGG TACGGGTAT CTTCGGGAT CCACAGAGAA TCTGTATCG CAGGACCGG CTGGACCCAC AGAAGACAC ACATAAAAA ATCAGCCAG CGACTGTGAT GAATCTGAT GTTTCACACC AACAGAAATC AGCACCCTG AACAGGAAC CACATAACAT CCCTCCAGG ATCTCCGCA GCGGGAGAC GGCAGAGCC AGACACACA CCCTGCTGA CAGGTGTGTG GGGCGGTGC AGCGGTACA GATGGGCCAC AGGACGAGCA GGCAGGCTC GTGTCTCAG GCACCTAGAA AGCTCAGGC TGCAGGTAG GAAACATCA TCACAGGATA GAGGATTTTA GAGATGTGAT GGGGTAAT GATGAAGCTT AACAGGAAAT ATATAAGGC GCCGCTGAGG AAGAGAAAT CTGCTGGGC CAAGTTGAGG ATGTAGATGG AAGAGGCTT CTCTGCGATG CGCAGCCCA GAGGCGAGG CACACTGGG TTCTCTGTCA GCCGACAAAG GGAACGATG CAGTCAAGCA CCGTGAAGGT CAGGTCTGCT TGTAGCAAA GAGTCTCTCT AGTTCGGTGG ATTGTGTGCA GTTCTGTGTC CAAGTTGA	P35410	MAS-related G protein-coupled receptor MRG	378	70	282	210	38

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len. bp	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190423 LG6564	AC023497	Genomic clone	461	CCGGGCGCAC GTGCTGTGCTG CTGGGCGCCT ACCTGACGG GCATGTGCTAT GCACTGGCTG ACCTATCATG AGACCTGTCT GCTGCTCACA CTGTATGGAA CCACATCTGC CACTACATGC CACTGTGTAC CAACTGCTCT ACTTCTTCTA TGATGTGATC TGACTGTGTC TACTGTGTAG ACTGGCTAT TCACCGGATC CTTGACACT TTATCAGCCA GACTGGCGGG GCGGCTGCG ATGCTGTGGT CCATTACTTG CTAAGGACCA GACCGGGGG GCACATGCGC CTCCTCTTCC TTCTGTGACA CCGAGCGTTA CATAATCAT ACCACGGGTG ATAGCCAGAC TGCTGGAGC AACCGGCCAC CCUGCAGCCA AGCCTGAGCT TTCAGGCACA CCATTGCTTC GCAAGACTT GCGCCATGTG TCCCACTCAG TGTCTTACAC CCAGCTGAGG T	O15218	G protein-coupled receptor	404	268	377	109	45	
190424 LG6770	AL133460	Genomic clone	385	TGCCAAATAT GCTGTGCGCA ACACCTTAGAA CACAATGACT GGAGACACAG TTGTGGTGC CTGGCAACAC CTCACGCTG TGTCTATGTT CAGTGTATGAT GATCAGCAG GTGGTGACTT TGAAGATTT TGTATATCAA GTGAAAAGAA ATGATATCTG ACCTCCCTTAC ATATCTPAAA CATATACCTT CAAATCCAT CAATAAGCTG AAGAAATAG ATATCAAAGA ATATTTTAAAC ATCAATTAATG AGGCTCCAGT TATTCAATCA TTGACCAATG GTATATATAGC TGAATGAT CTGAATCAG CTGATTAAGA TATATGATGAT GATGAAGATG ATGTTAATAC TGCAGAAA GTGCTTATAA ATGACACAGT GAAA	U62556	Chemokine receptor-like protein (TER1)	2608 bp	1536	1915	388	81	
190425 LG6786	AL136106	Genomic clone	429	GCTGATGCGC TGATGGGTGT TTACTGTTC TTGTGTGGCA TTTCGATAT AAATACCGA GGGCAGTATC AGAAGTATC TTGTGTGG ATGGAGAGCG TGCAGTGCG CCTCATGGG TTCTTGCCCA TGCTGTCCAC CGAAGTCTCT GTTCGTCTAC TGACCTACTT GACTTTGGAG AAGTTCGCG TCATGTCTT CCCTTCAGT ACATTCGAC CTGGAACG GCAGACCTCA GTCATCTCA TTTGATCTG GATGGCGGGA TTTTAAATAG CTGTAATTC ATTTGGAT AAGGATTAT TTGGAACCT TTATGGGAAA AATGGAGTAT GTTTCCTCACT TTATATGAC CAAACAGAG ATATTGGAG CAAAGGGTAT TCTCTTGGAA TTTTCTTAGG TAAATTATAT TTTTTCATT	Q15996	Luteinizing hormone receptor	699	404	541	143	31	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190427 LG6807	AL137118	Genomic clone	1026	TTCTTTTCTC AACACACAC AACACAGGAA AACACACTTT GTCTTTGGCT TCTGTGATG GCTTTTCTG AGTCGAGCT TTAGTCTGTC CTTAAATTC TCCCGACGAA AGTAATAGAG CAGAGGATG AGCAGGSCAT TGGCTGCTGC CAGGCCAGT GTGATAACCA AAGCTTTTANG CAGTCTGTCT TTGCATAAAC CCACTTTCCA TGTGTCGAG TGGACGGTCC TCAGTGTGTG ATAGGGCAGG AAACACAGA AGAAGATGAT CAAGGTGATG ATGATGTGTG TCAGTGCCTT CCTGTGAGAA ACCCGCAGCC CCGATTCTGG GACCTCCACT TTTAAACAGAA CCCGAATGAT CAGCAGATTA CAGATGCTGA GTGTGAATAA TGGCAGCAGG CAGCCACCA CCAAGGCAAT ATAGTTTANG GTCTGCAGCT TAGCAATTTT ATAGAGATTC AGCTTAAGC ATGATGTGAC ACTGCCGTTT TGTCTAGAGC CACTGTCCAG GAGCAATTAT GAGGAGCCA TGAATAGGAT CCATATGATC CCACAGAGA TCCAGGCACT CCTGATGCTG GTGACATGCA GAAGCCGAAA GGGTGAAC ATTGCCAGGA AACGACACAC ACTCAGCAGG GTGAGGAAT AAATACTGCT GTACATGTTG ACATACAGG AATAAGACAT AATCTTGCAG GCCAGTCTC CAATATCCA ATTGGAGCCT CTAGATPAAT AGTCAGCCTT GAAGGGAAGC GTGCTTATGA ACAGGATTC TGAATGGCC AGATTTAGCA TGAAGACGTT CACAGATGTG GACTTCTTAT AAGCTGCAG GAAAAATAT ATGGACACCC CATTTCACCA GACTCCGAG AABAATATTA TCAGATATAC AATTGGGAAA AATCTCTCT TGAAGTTTC AATTGTGCG TCTCTGCTGT TGTATGTCT GAAGGTGCCA TTGGTTCCA TTTCTGATAC GGAGATGGAT GGTTGCAAGG ACATAAATTT TCTCTC	Cysteinyl leukotriene receptor 1	Q9Y271	337	17	311	291	39	
190428 LG6894	AP000440	Genomic clone	426	AGAGTCATCT GCCTCATTA TGAATGCTTTT TGTCTTAGAA GTCTCTCTTT GATTTTATAA ACTGACATGA TTTCTGTGCT TGTATGAAT GCATGCTGCT CTAGTCCCTTT AATAGGCCCA TCACACATTT TTACCATGTC GTCTATAGGC ACTTTTCTG CAGTGTTAAC ATCATCTTCA TTAATCATTT CATCATGATC ATCTTGATTC AGAACCAATTT TTGTTACTTC ACCATTGGAC AATGAATGAA CAACTGGAGC CTCATTATTA CTGTTAAAAA CATCTTTGAT ATCCTCTTCT TCCAGCTTAC TGACAGTCTC TGGATGTATA TTTTGTGAT ATGTAAGGAG GTCAGACAT ATTTTCTTCT CACATGACAT ACTGAATCCT TCAGAGTTAC CATCTGTGTC AATCAATTA CTGAAC	CCR8 chemokine receptor (CMKBR8)	U45983	1944 bp	1941	1586	362	83	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len. bp	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190430 LG5259	AC005883	Genomic clone	549	ATCAATGAG AGTAATATT AAACACTTT CTTGAACAGC ACGTAAACAG CAGTGAAGAG AGGCATGGGT GTGACAGGTT TTCAAAGGA GTTTAGCATG AAGGATGCCA TATATGCTGT TGCCTACTT TGGAACTTT GGAACACAGT GACTAAAGAC ACAGTTGAGC ACGCTGGCA CAGCTCTGG CTTGCAACTA CACTCAGTGA TGAATGAA CAGGTGGTG ACTTTGAAGG ATTCTGTATG TCAGTGAGG AAAACATGAT GTCTAACCTC CTTACATATG CAAAACACAT ACCTTCGGAG TCCATCAGTA AGCCGAAGA AATGGATATC AAAGAAGTTT TTACATTAA TAATAGGTT ACGTTGTTT ATTCAITGAC CGATGGTGA ATAGCAAAAG TGAATGAAA TCAAGGTGAT TGAGATAACA GTGACAAAGA TGACCTTCTT AACACTGCAG AAAAGTGCC CATAGACAAC ATGGAGNAAA TATGTACTGG GCTTATTGAA GCACTAGAC AGCATGTGTT CATAACAGA GTTATGATTG GTGTAGAACT GTACAGGTTG CTCTGGCAC TTGAAGAAAG CCTTGAGGCT GGCGGCTGCC ATGTGCGGA ACCGTTGCT GATGAAGCAG TAGAGGAAGA AGTTGATGGC TGTGTTAGA AGGCTAGCA TGTGGCAAT GTGGACATG ATGTGTACCA GCCAGCGTT CTGGATGGG GCCCATAGA GGTGTAAAG AATCATGATG ATGCGGGGG CCCAAAGTGT GGCNAAGATG GAGTAATGG TGAACAGAT GCGGTGCTC TTCCCGTGG AGTAGCCAG GAGCAAAA TTGCTCTCC TCTGAGCTT GTACACAATG ATTGATTC AGATGAAGA GATGGAGCAG GGCACCAAGT AGACGTTGA GCAGTGGATC CAGATGAGA CGTGATGCAC AGAGTGTCTG ATGTAGTCTT CAGTCCAGAT GTTGGCCAC CAGTAATAGG GGATGCTGTT CAGGAAGCAG GTGATGTA CACTTCAAT GACTTTCGG GTGCGGCTG GGTATGAC CGTGTGGTAC TTGAGCGGT GGCAGACAG GATATACCTG TCAATGTTA ACGGTACAGT AATCATATG GAGGTGGA TGGATGAGAA TTCCAGCACT TCTATGATCT TGTCGGGAC CTGAGGCATC TGCATGTTCA AGATGAATC TTCCAACAGG AAGTCCAAA ACATATGAA AAGAGGACC AAGATGTCG CAGCAGCAG TGCCCAAGA TATGTTAGG AGGACTCTG TCTTCTGGC ACCAGCTGG AGAGGATGAT CACTGTCAAG ATATTGCTG TGGAGAGAG AAAACTGTT TAGCTCTGAA GCNAGATAC TGGTCTCTT ATAGCCGTA GGTG	U45983	CCR8 clientome receptor (CMKBR8)	1944	1328	1864	553	79	
190419 (190431) LG5386	AC008785	Genomic clone	394	CTTTGAGGCT GGCGGCTGCC ATGTGCGGA ACCGTTGCT GATGAAGCAG TAGAGGAAGA AGTTGATGGC TGTGTTAGA AGGCTAGCA TGTGGCAAT GTGGACATG ATGTGTACCA GCCAGCGTT CTGGATGGG GCCCATAGA GGTGTAAAG AATCATGATG ATGCGGGGG CCCAAAGTGT GGCNAAGATG GAGTAATGG TGAACAGAT GCGGTGCTC TCCCGTGG AGTAGCCAG GAGCAAAA TTGCTCTCC TCTGAGCTT GTACACAATG ATTGATTC AGATGAAGA GATGGAGCAG GGCACCAAGT AGACGTTGA GCAGTGGATC CAGATGAGA CGTGATGCAC AGAGTGTCTG ATGTAGTCTT CAGTCCAGAT GTTGGCCAC CAGTAATAGG GGATGCTGTT CAGGAAGCAG GTGATGTA CACTTCAAT GACTTTCGG GTGCGGCTG GGTATGAC CGTGTGGTAC TTGAGCGGT GGCAGACAG GATATACCTG TCAATGTTA ACGGTACAGT AATCATATG GAGGTGGA TGGATGAGAA TTCCAGCACT TCTATGATCT TGTCGGGAC CTGAGGCATC TGCATGTTCA AGATGAATC TTCCAACAGG AAGTCCAAA ACATATGAA AAGAGGACC AAGATGTCG CAGCAGCAG TGCCCAAGA TATGTTAGG AGGACTCTG TCTTCTGGC ACCAGCTGG AGAGGATGAT CACTGTCAAG ATATTGCTG TGGAGAGAG AAAACTGTT TAGCTCTGAA GCNAGATAC TGGTCTCTT ATAGCCGTA GGTG	O14708	CCR5 receptor (fragment)	352	24	323	286	26	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190705 (190432) LG5394	AC008971	Genomic clone	816	GAATTGTTT GGAATAAAA TATATGCTAA GTAAGCCGT ACCCCAGCAG CTTCTTCTGC GAGTGTAGA GGCACAGCA GAACTGCTG TCGGGGCCA GCAACTGTG CGGAAAGCG ACCAGTGCAC AGCTCTCGC CCATCACCTT GACGTTGTG GAGAAATGG CACTGGGCG AGAGGCCAGC GCGGCCAAG CCACATCCA CACACACAGC GCCTTGGCGG AGAAGCAGCA CTTGTCCCC AGGCTCGGC CGCAGCAGTC GCGCCGGCGG TGTCTCGGG TCGGTGGCT CTTCAGAGC GAGGCCACG AATGTAGCG CGTCACATC ATGCCAGTGA GGAAGAAC GCTGGCGTAC ATGTTCAATG ACGTACCAT GGACACGATC TTACACATGG CCTTGGCGAA GGCCTATTG AAGTCAAGAG CGTCTCCAC CGCCAGAAG GCAGGGTGA GCACAACTG AAGTCCGTC AGGCCAGGT TGTGACGAA GAGTTGTATA GAGGACTTGC GCGAGCCCTG CATGCTCTG ATCAGGTAGA GAACAGCAG GTTGCCCGCC AACCCAGGG CGCACACCAC CCAGTACACC AGCTGATGA GAATCGCAC CCGGCCCTCT GTGTCCGCGC TCTGTCCCC CGCGTCCCC GGGGATGTC CTGGCGGCG GCGTCCGGC AACTCCAGC CCAGTCCCC CCACAAGTCC GGAAGCTGCA GCGACGGTT ACCACTGCTG TTGGCCGCTT CCAGAAGGTC CGGGACCAGA CTGAAGAGTT CTGCTAGCTT GTCCCC	P41143	Delta-type opioid receptor	372	6	203	215	33	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO.)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
160833 (190435) LG5416	AC009404	Genomic clone	1090	CCGCGGTTC CTTGCGCTTG GACCGCGA CACAGAGG GACCCGGGAC CCCAAGCCCG AGAGGATAC TCGGTTTCAG CCGAGCGGC GCGTCTCTGC CGGCGCGAG GCGGCTTTC TCTGTCTTCA CGGTCTTGGT GGTGACGCTG CTAGTCTGC TGAATCTGC CACTTCTCTG TGAACCTTGC TGTTCGGTGG CACATCCCG CCGGTCCGTG CTTTCCACCG CGTCCCGCAT AACTTGGTGG CTTCGACGG CCGTCCGAG GAATCTAGTG CAGGCTTGG GATGCCACCG AGCTTGGCA GTAGCTGTC GACCGGCGA CGTCCGCTGC TGGGCGGAG CTGTGCCAC GTGTGGATCT CTTTCGACG CCGAGCCTGT GCCACGTGTG GATCTCTTC CAGGCTGTG CTGCCCGCC GGCCTCGGA AGTGGCGG CATGCGCCCG GCGCGGAG GGGCATCAC ACGGACCTG CAGCACACG TGGCGACCG CAGCGCGCC TCGTGTCTA TGAATGCGT CCGCCGGGTG CGTCCGCGC TCATGCGCT CCGCGCTG CTCTTTGGC GGGCGAGGT GTGCGAGCT CCGTCCAGC GTTGCAGGT GAGCGGGA CCGTCTATG CGGCTTCTC CAGCGCGG GCTTCCACC TCGGCTTGG CBTGGTCCG TTTGTCTAC GGAAGATCTA CAGCGCGCC AAGTTTCTT TCGGCGCGC CCGAGAGCT GTGCTGCGT TCGCGGCC CATTGAGGT AGGGGTGGC TGAGAACGT TGTATGGG AAGCGTTTC TAGAGAGGA GGCAGCTTCG CGAATGGAG AGTGGCGGA AGTTTGTACT AATGGAGCG GCGCCAGAG ATCACCCTGG GCGCAGAG ACAAGTTTGC CATCAGTTCT TCTGAAGCG GCACCGAGG GCTTGTACC GGTCTACCTG GCAGCAAGT GAGGGTTGG CGAGTGGCT ACTTGGTGG CCGAGAGGA AGGTTTCTC AATCTGCAG TTAGGAGGC AGATCTGCA CCGACCGAC ACCACGATA CACCAGCAG GCTTGGAGT CCGAGGATC GGCACACCC TGGTCCCAT GCTTCGCGC TGGCGGCG TGGCGATGG CATGAGCAC TGTGTAGCG ATCTGTACT TGTCTTCTT CTGGAAGGG TAGTGTCTA CCTCAGACT CTCATTTCT GAGCAGAACT GGAATCTTGC AGCGCTGTG CTTTCCCTG CTGGCCCCA GCTGTATGG GGTATGTGG ACTTGAAGT GACCTCCCG AATCTCCATA TGAACATCT TCTTGGGTC CTGGCAGGC GCAGGGAAGT CGGGGGCTG GCTGTTCGA AGCAGAGGC TGAATGAGC CTGCAAGAC CAGAAGGAC TGGCACATC AGGACAGCG CATGTGTGAG ATGTCCCG CTCAGACGA CCGGCGCG GATGCTTGG CCGCGAGC ACTGCGAT GAGTCTGAG TGTAGCTGT TAAGAAAC CAGGATGATG GTGGCGGTAC AGTTCTCAT CAGCAGATG ATGTTTCTA TCTTACGGA CTCCGGGTG GGGATGCAG GTTGAATTC AATGCAGAC CAGGCTGCG CAGTCTCTG GAGCACCA GACCTGCCCT GCAGTCAA GTGCTCCCC TCGCGGAG CGCTACCA AGACCATCG AAGTGAAGA TCAAGTGCAC CACTGCAATG GTGGTGTGA GGTACTGAG CAGGCTCTA AAGAGGATG GGAAGTGGT CCTGTCTGCTG AGGTGGCCA GTGTGGAGA GGGGCTGACC TG	P47898	5-Hydroxy-tryptamine 5A receptor	357	123	257	134	55	
189883 (190436) LG5393	AC008969	Genomic clone	792	CACAGCCAG GCTTGGAGT CCGAGGATC GGCACACCC TGGTCCCAT GCTTCGCGC TGGCGGCG TGGCGATGG CATGAGCAC TGTGTAGCG ATCTGTACT TGTCTTCTT CTGGAAGGG TAGTGTCTA CCTCAGACT CTCATTTCT GAGCAGAACT GGAATCTTGC AGCGCTGTG CTTTCCCTG CTGGCCCCA GCTGTATGG GGTATGTGG ACTTGAAGT GACCTCCCG AATCTCCATA TGAACATCT TCTTGGGTC CTGGCAGGC GCAGGGAAGT CGGGGGCTG GCTGTTCGA AGCAGAGGC TGAATGAGC CTGCAAGAC CAGAAGGAC TGGCACATC AGGACAGCG CATGTGTGAG ATGTCCCG CTCAGACGA CCGGCGCG GATGCTTGG CCGCGAGC ACTGCGAT GAGTCTGAG TGTAGCTGT TAAGAAAC CAGGATGATG GTGGCGGTAC AGTTCTCAT CAGCAGATG ATGTTTCTA TCTTACGGA CTCCGGGTG GGGATGCAG GTTGAATTC AATGCAGAC CAGGCTGCG CAGTCTCTG GAGCACCA GACCTGCCCT GCAGTCAA GTGCTCCCC TCGCGGAG CGCTACCA AGACCATCG AAGTGAAGA TCAAGTGCAC CACTGCAATG GTGGTGTGA GGTACTGAG CAGGCTCTA AAGAGGATG GGAAGTGGT CCTGTCTGCTG AGGTGGCCA GTGTGGAGA GGGGCTGACC TG	P41180	Extracellular calcium-sensing receptor precursor	1078	164	460	264	25	

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LC NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190437 LG355	AC008754	Genomic clone	1068	GGAGTTTCTT CCTCTGAGTT TTCTCTCTCTG CCGACACACC AGGACCTTGA ATGGGGAACG ATTCTGTACG TCACAGTAT GGGGATTACA GCGACCTCTC GGACCGCCTT GTGGACTGCC TGGATGGCG CTGCCCTGGC ATCGACCCGC TCGCGGTGGC CCGCTCCCA CTGTATGCCG CCATCTTCT GGTGGGGTG CCGGGCAATG CCAATGTGGC CTGGGTGGCT GGGAGGTGG CCCGCCGGAG GGTGGGTGCC ACCTGTGTG TCCACCTGGC GTGGCGGAT TTGCTGTGCT GTTGTCTCT GCCATGCTG GCAGTGCCCA TTGCCCGTGG AGGCCACTGG CCGATATGTT CAGTGGGCTG TGGGGGCTG CCTCCATCA TCCTCTGAC CATGTATGCC AGGCTCCTGC TCTGGCAGC TCTCAGTGC GACCTCTGCT TCCTGGCTCT CGGCGCTGCC TGGTGGTCTA CGGTTCAGCG GGCGTGGGG GTGACAGTGG CTTGTGGGGC AGCTGGACA CTGGCCTTGC TGCTCACCGT GCCCTCGGCC ATCTACCGCC GGTGACCTAC GCGGCTCTT CCAGCCCGGC TGCAGTGTGT GTTGGACTAC GGTTCCTTT TGGCTTCTG GATCGGGTG ACTGCCATCC GGTTCCTTT TGGCTTCTG GGGCCCTGG TGGCGGTGGC CAGTGGCAC AGTCCCTCC TGTGTGGGC AGCCGACGC TGCGGCGCGC TGGCACAGC CATGTGGTG GGTGTGTTG TCTGTGGGC ACCTTACAC CTGCTGGGGC TGGTGTGAC TGTGGGGCC CGAATCCG CACTCTGGC CAGGCGCTG CGGCTGALC CCTCATCGT GGGCTTGGC CTCGCTCAGA GCTGCTCAA TCCATGCTC TTCTGTATT TTGGAGGGC TCACTCCGC GGTGACTGC CAGTGGCTG TCACTGGCC CTGAGGAGT CCAGGGCA GACCAAGT GTGGACAGCA AGAATCCAC CAGCCATGAC CTGGTCTCG AGATGGAG	GPGR CSL2 SEQ ID NO:33	P21730	C5A Anaphylatoxin chemotactic receptor	350	10	339	319	40

LS Cluster ID: Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len. bp	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190438 LG6885	AL139287	Genomic clone	1086	CCAGGGATC TTCAAGGCT CTGTCTGAG GCTGCGTTG AACCTGCCCA CGTCGTGAG CTTGGGCACT GAGCCCTGCC AACCCACAG CTTCAAGTCG TACTCCATGT CCAGGTTTCC GCTGCTGTG AACGCGAGC GCAGCCGGCC CACGTGAAG GTCAAGTGT ACATGTTTC CAGGAGCTTC GGGCGGGGGA CGGGCTTGG CCGCCAGCCA CCTCCAGTTC AGGCTGTGT GCGTGTCTTC GTGGCTTGG CACATGACGA GGACAGACA CCCCCTCTC CCGGGCTCAC CTGCCAGGC TTCAAGGGT CTTGCGGGG GCAGCTGAG GCGTTGCACT GAGAGTGT GTGCGGGG TGGGCCACG TATACACAGC TGCCTACACA GAGAACGT GTGTGTGAT TAGCCCTGG CTACAGTCT GCAGCTGAT GCAGTCAC TGCGGGCAG CTTGCGCCAC CACGTCTTC TCAGAGCTT GTCCTCTTC GCCAGGGCA GAGCAGAAG CCGGTCTGT GCGCAGGGCC AGTTCGTCT TCACGTACT GGGGAACTG TGCAGCTGG CACCCCTCTG GAGGAGCCA AGCACCCTG CCATCTGGC CATGCCGGC AGCCCATGA CCAGTTCAGA GTTCAGCCAG GCTTCGTGG CCACCCAC CTTGGGCGAG AGCTGTCTG TATGCTGTA GTTGAAGAG GCGTGGGCG CGTGACGGA GGGGAACAG AGCACCACT GCACGTCT CTGTTTACC TGTGACAGA CGTCTCTGC CTTCCCTAG CCGGAGTAT CCGCAGGGG CAGCCGCTCC AGGCTCTGT GCGGATGGA GATGCGGCT GCCCGGCCA GGGCCGAGAA GATGCTCAG CCGTGGCGG GTACTCTCT GTGCTGCCC AGGGCGGCCA CCAGTTCGA GCGCACTCC TGCAGCAGT CCGCGCGGC CGTCAAGTGC ACAGGTGCG TGGGACAGT GCGGAGAAG GAGGGGAAG TCTCCCGGGC GCTCAGCAGC TCCATGCTAG CACCTAGCT GACTGTG	P02458	Procollagen alpha 1 (II) chain precursor	1418	360	710	350	31	
190486 LG5968	AC018755	Genomic clone	377	GCCTGACAG GCGATGGACA CCGGTCTGTG AGATGGCAAT GGCTCGGCTG TGCATTGAG ATGTTCTGTA GATAGATGA GTAGACCTG GATGCTTGG GTGTTGAGGA AAGAGAAAT GATAGGTAG TTCTAGATCT GGACTTTAAG AACTGATAT TTAATCTCA AATAGATACA GAATATTGGA AGTGGCAGG TCTGGGAGGC AGAGAACATC AACAGTTTGG TAAACCATG TAGGTTTGA GTCTATGGA CTTCCACGGG GAGAGTTT ATCAGACTG GTGCCAGGA GAGGCCAGC CTGATATTT AGATGAAAG ACAGCATAG GTTATATCC AGAGACTGA TGAATCAAT TATAGAA	M84562	Formyl peptide receptor-like receptor (FPR1)	2631 bp	45	426	386	81	

LS Cluster ID Current (Original) LG NO.	Acc. No.	Database Type	Sequence Length	Sequence	LS Cluster Name and Representative Sequence (SEQ ID NO)	Homolog Acc. No.	Homolog Name	Len.	From	To	Aligned	Percent
190774 (190488) LG263	AC007922	Genomic clone	540	CTTTTATA CAAATATT TCAAGAAAGC CTTTGAAG CGCTTGTGAC ACAATGGATA CAAAGAGGA TTGCAAAAGG AATTGAACCA CTGAAAGCCA AAATGCAATT CTATACCAAA CTGATTTAGG ACCGTGTGCT GAGGAATAAA ATGAAGAGGAC AATTGTGAC AGAGNAATAT GGAGCCAGC AAACAGCAA AACCCTNTAA GAGATGACC AGTACTGCT CTAATCTCT GGTCTTAAGC GGAACCCATT TTGGAAGCAA TTGTATTGCT ATTCTCTTG GTTCTTGAGG AAACATGAG ACTACTCTTT CTCTCTGTC TCTCTGAATG AAAGGATGCA GGAATCTCTG TCGATGCCAG AAGAGATCTC CTTCAAGATA GTCTACTCT GAATGAGTCT CCACAGATGT TGAAGAGAC AGCAGTCACT CCAGGATGCG TTTGGCACTT ACTGAGATGA TCAGCTTCC ACAGGCTCCA TTTCCAAGAT TTAATTTTAT TATTAATTGA TATTAATCT ATGACACTTC TGTTGTGAT TTTTCAGAT ATTGTTCTT CTTTATCTG AAGTGAAGG CACAGAGA CTGATCAGG CAYAGACAT TACTACAGA CTCTGAATTT GCTGTGAT TGGCCATAT GCCCAACA TTCTGAGGA GAAGGATG ATGAATCCA CCCACAGAG GACCACAGG AACCTTACCA GCAGCATAT GGTCTGATG GCCGTTTCT CAGGGGAGC TCTTGGGAA GGACCATTC TGTGAGGTG GTGGATCAC CTCTGAGGC TGAATAAGAG AGTCAACATG TATGCAATTA AGACAGCAG TATTCCTACC AGAAAGCAT CCTAAGTGT TGTCAAAATA AGAACGTGG CCCTGAGGAT GAAGCTCATG GAGAAACTG AGCAGTACTT ACCTATATTC AGTACATTG TCTGGCTCAC ACTGGAAGCA GCTACAGTCT AGAGATCTCT GTTACTACTG AAAGACAGT TGAGGACCA TAAGAGAG AGACATGGAT AATG	Histamine H4 receptor (SEQ ID NO:37)	Q9Y5NI	Histamine H3 receptor	445	259	431	180	29
190557	A1806860	Dbest	574	TTTCCAAGAT TTAATTTTAT TATTAATTGA TATTAATCT ATGACACTTC TGTTGTGAT TTTTCAGAT ATTGTTCTT CTTTATCTG AAGTGAAGG CACAGAGA CTGATCAGG CAYAGACAT TACTACAGA CTCTGAATTT GCTGTGAT TGGCCATAT GCCCAACA TTCTGAGGA GAAGGATG ATGAATCCA CCCACAGAG GACCACAGG AACCTTACCA GCAGCATAT GGTCTGATG GCCGTTTCT CAGGGGAGC TCTTGGGAA GGACCATTC TGTGAGGTG GTGGATCAC CTCTGAGGC TGAATAAGAG AGTCAACATG TATGCAATTA AGACAGCAG TATTCCTACC AGAAAGCAT CCTAAGTGT TGTCAAAATA AGAACGTGG CCCTGAGGAT GAAGCTCATG GAGAAACTG AGCAGTACTT ACCTATATTC AGTACATTG TCTGGCTCAC ACTGGAAGCA GCTACAGTCT AGAGATCTCT GTTACTACTG AAAGACAGT TGAGGACCA TAAGAGAG AGACATGGAT AATG	Pheromone receptor VN7, rat	Q62851		273	99	269	175	36

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. An isolated polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule
2 comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least about 80% identical to the sequence set
3 forth in Table 1.
- 1 2. The isolated polypeptide of claim 1, wherein the nucleotide
2 sequence is set forth in Table 1.
- 1 3. An isolated nucleic acid molecule, or its complement, encoding the
2 polypeptide of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a
3 heterologous promoter.
- 1 4. An expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule, or its
2 complement, wherein the nucleic acid molecule encodes the polypeptide of claim 1.
- 1 5. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 4.
- 1 6. The host cell of claim 5, wherein the host cell is from a mammal.
- 1 7. A nucleic acid probe that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
2 molecule encoding the polypeptide of claim 1.
- 1 8. The nucleic acid probe of claim 7, wherein the nucleic acid is a
2 DNA.
- 1 9. The nucleic acid probe of claim 7, wherein the nucleic acid is an
2 RNA.
- 1 10. An expression vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule, or its
2 complement, wherein the nucleic acid molecule selectively hybridizes to a sequence
3 selected from Table 1, wherein the hybridization reaction is incubated overnight at 37°C
4 in a solution comprising 40% formamide, 1 M NaCl and 1% SDS, and washed at 55°C in
5 a solution comprising 0.5x SSC.
- 1 11. An antibody that selectively binds to the polypeptide of claim 1.
- 1 12. The antibody of claim 11, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal
2 antibody.

1 13. The antibody of claim 11, wherein said antibody is a polyclonal
2 antibody.

1 14. An antisense polynucleotide comprising a sequence capable of
2 specifically hybridizing to a nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide of claim 1.

1 15. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the
2 expression of a polypeptide in a cell, wherein said polypeptide has at least 80% amino
3 acid sequence identity to a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from
4 the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1, the method comprising the
5 steps of:

6 (a) culturing said cell in the presence of a modulator to form a first cell
7 culture;

8 (b) contacting RNA or cDNA from the first cell culture with a probe which
9 comprises a polynucleotide sequence encoding said polypeptide; and

10 (c) determining whether the amount of the probe which hybridizes to the
11 RNA or cDNA from the first cell culture is increased or decreased relative to the amount
12 of the probe which hybridizes to RNA or cDNA from a second cell culture grown in the
13 absence of said modulator.

1 16. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the
2 expression of at least two polypeptides in a cell, wherein each of said polypeptides has at
3 least 80% amino acid sequence identity to a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide
4 sequence selected from the group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1, the
5 method comprising the steps of:

6 (a) culturing said cell in the presence of a modulator to form a first cell
7 culture;

8 (b) contacting RNA or cDNA from the first cell culture with at least two
9 probes, each probe comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding one of said
10 polypeptides; and

11 (c) determining whether the amount of the probes which hybridizes to the
12 RNA or cDNA from the first cell culture is increased or decreased relative to the amount
13 of the probes which hybridizes to RNA or cDNA from a second cell culture grown in the
14 absence of said modulator.

1 17. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the activity of
2 a polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide has at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to
3 a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of the
4 sequences set forth in Table 1, the method comprising the steps of:
5 (a) culturing cells expressing said polypeptide in the presence of a
6 modulator to form a first cell culture; and
7 (b) measuring the activity of said polypeptide or second messenger activity
8 in the first cell culture and determining whether the activity is increased or decreased
9 relative to the activity of said polypeptide or second messenger activity from a second cell
10 culture grown in the absence of said modulator.

1 18. A method for identifying a compound that modulates the activity of
2 at least two polypeptides, wherein each of said polypeptides has at least 80% amino acid
3 sequence identity to a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence selected from the
4 group consisting of the sequences set forth in Table 1, the method comprising the steps
5 of:
6 (a) culturing cells expressing said polypeptides in the presence of a
7 modulator to form a first cell culture; and
8 (b) measuring the activity of said polypeptides or second messenger
9 activity in the first cell culture and determining whether the activity is increased or
10 decreased relative to the activity of said polypeptides or second messenger activity from a
11 second cell culture grown in the absence of said modulator.

SEQUENCE LISTING

5

SEQ ID NO:1

189884

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189884 (putative GALR4 receptor)

SequenceID: LG610

10 Sequence: GGAGGGTACC TGCCCTCTGA TTCCCAGGAC TGGAGAACCA TCATCCCGGC
TCTCTTGGTG GCTGTCTGCC TGGTGGGCTT CGTGGGAAAC CTGTGTGTGA TTGGCATCCT
CCTTCACAAT GCTTGGAAG GAAAGCCATC CATGATCCAC TCCCTGATTG TGAATCTCAG
CCTGGCTGAT CTCTCCCTCC TGCTGTTTTG TGCACCTATC CGAGCTACGG CGTACTCCAA
AAGTGTGGTGG GATCTAGGCT GGTTTGTCTG CAAGTCCTCT GACTGGTTTA TCCACACATG
15 CATGGCAGCC AAGAGCCTGA CAATCGTTGT GGTGGCCAAA GTATGCTTCA TGTATGCAAG
TGGCCCAACC CAGCAAGTGG TTTTCAACT ACCCCATTG GTAATGGCGG TTGGCCTTTT
GACTGGGGCT TACCTGTTA

SEQ ID NO:2

20 3098

Cluster name: Metabotropic glutamate receptor 6

SequenceID: NM_000843

Sequence: CGGAGGCCCC GGCAGGCCGG CTGAGCTAAC TCCCCAGAGC
CAAAGTGGA GGC GCGCCCC GAGCGCCTTC TCCCCAGGAC
25 CCCGGTGTCC CTCCCCGCGC CCCGAGCCCC CGCTCTCCTT
CCCCGCCCT CAGAGCGCTC CCCGCCCTC TGTCTCCCCG
CAGCCCCGTA GACGAGCCGA TGGCGCGGCC CCGAGAGGCC
CGGGAGCCGC TGCTCGTGGC GCTGCTGCCG CTGGCGTGCC
TGGCGCAGGC GGGCCTGGCG CGCGCGGCGG GCTCTGTGCG
30 CCTGGCGGGC GGCCTGACGC TGGCGGCCT GTTCCCGGTG
CACGCGCGGG GCGCGGCGGG CCGGGCGTGC GGGCCGCTGA
AGAAGGAGCA GGGCGTGAC CGGCTGGAGG CCATGCTGTA
CGCGCTGGAC CGCGTCAACG CCGACCCCGA GCTGCTGCCC
GGCGTGCGCG TGGGCGCGCG GCTGCTGGAC ACCTGCTCGC
35 GGGACACCTA CGCGCTGGAG CAGGCGCTGA GCTTCGTGCA
GGCGCTGATC CGCGGCCGCG GCGACGGCGA CGAGGTGGGC
GTGCGCTGCC CGGGAGGCGT CCCTCCGCTG CGCCCCGCGC
CCCCGAGCG CGTCGTGGCC GTCGTGGGCG CCTCGGCCAG
CTCCGTCTCC ATCATGGTCG CCAACGTGCT GCGCCTGTTT
40 GCGATACCCC AGATCAGCTA TGCCTCCACA GCCCCGAGC
TCAGCGACTC CACACGCTAT GACTTCTTCT CCCGGGTGGT
GCCACCCGAC TCCTACCAGG CGCAGGCCAT GGTGGACATC
GTGAGGGCAG TGGGATGGAA CTATGTGTCC ACGCTGGCCT
CCGAGGGCAA CTATGGCGAA AGTGGGGTTG AGGCCTTCGT
45 TCAGATCTCC CGAGAGGCTG GGGGGGTCTG TATTGCCAG
TCTATCAAGA TTCCCAGGGA ACCAAAGCCA GGAGAGTTCA
GCAAGGTGAT CAGGAGACTC ATGGAGACGC CCAACGCCCC
GGGCATCATC ATCTTTGCCA ATGAGGATGA CATCAGGCGG
GTCCTGGAGG CAGCTCGCCA GGCCAACTG ACCGGCCACT
50 TCCTGTGGGT CGGCTCAGAC AGCTGGGGAG CCAAGACCTC
ACCCATCTTG AGCCTGGAGG ACGTGGCCGT TGGGGCCATC
ACCATCTTGC CAAAAGGGC CTCCATCGAC GGATTTGACC
AGTACTTCCAT GACTCGATCC CTGGAGAACA ACCGCAGGAA
CATCTGGTTC GCCGAGTTCT GGGAAGAGAA TTTTAACTGC
55 AAAGTGACCA GCTCAGGTAC CCAGTCAGAT GATTCCACCC

5 GCAAATGCAC AGGCGAGGAA CGCATCGGCC GGGACTCCAC
CTACGAGCAG GAGGGCAAGG TGCAGTTTGT GATTGATGCG
GTGTATGCCA TTGCCCACGC CCTCCACAGC ATGCACCAGG
CGCTCTGCCC TGGGCACACA GGCCTGTGCC CGGCGATGGA
10 ACCCACCAGT GGGCGGATGC TTCTGCAGTA CATTGAGCT
GTCCGCTTCA ACGGCAGCGC AGGAACCCCT GTGATGTTCA
ACGAGAACGG GGATGCGCCC GGGCGGTACG ACATCTTCCA
GTACCAGGCG ACCAATGGCA GTGCCAGCAG TGGCGGGTAC
CAGGCAGTGG GCCAGTGGGC AGAGACCCCTC AGACTGGATG
15 TGGAGGCCCT GCAGTGGTCT GGCAGCCCCC ACGAGGTGCC
CTCGTCTCTG TGCAGCCTGC CCTGCGGGCC GGGGGAGCGG
AAGAAGATGG TGAAGGGCGT CCCCTGCTGT TGGCACTGCG
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20 CACACGGGCT GCCGCCCCAC ACCTGTGGTG CGCCTGAGCT
GGTCTCCCC CTGGGCAGCC CCGCCGCTCC TCCTGGCCGT
GCTGGGCATC GTGGCCACTA CCACGGTGGT GGCCACCTTC
GTGCGGTACA ACAACACGCC CATCGTCCGG GCCTCGGGCC
GAGAGTTCAG CTACGTCCTC CTCACCGGCA TCTTCCTCAT
25 CTACGCCATC ACCTTCCTCA TGGTGGCTGA GCCTGGGGCC
GCGGTCTGTG CCGCCCGCAG GCTCTTCCTG GGCCTGGGCA
CGACCCTCAG CTACTCTGCC CTGCTCACC AAGACCAACCG
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CCCCCTCCCT TCATCAGCCC CACCTCACAG CTGGTCATCA
30 CTTTACGCT CACCTCCCTG CAGGTGGTGG GGATGATAGC
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TGCTCAAGTG CGACATGTGG GATCTGTCTC TCATCGGCTG
CCTGGGCTAC AGCCTCCTGC TCATGGTCAC GTGCACAGTG
35 TACGCCATCA AGGCCCGTGG CGTGCCCGAG ACCTTCAACG
AGGCCAAGCC CATCGGCTTC ACCATGTACA CCACCTGCAT
CATCTGGCTG GCATTCTGTC CCATCTTCTT TGGCACTGCC
CAGTCAGCTG AAAAGATCTA CATCCAGACA ACCACGCTAA
CCGTGTCTT GAGCCTGAGT GCCTCGGTGT CCCTCGGCAT
40 GCTCTACGTA CCCAAAACCT ACGTCATCCT CTTCATCCA
GAGCAGAATG TGCAGAAAGC AAAGCGGAGC CTCAAGGCCA
CCTCCACGGT GGCAGCCCCA CCCAAGGGCG AGGATGCAGA
GGCCACAAAG TAGCAGGGCA GGTGGGAACG GGACTGCTTG
CTGCCTCTCC TTCTTCCTC TTGCCTCGAG GTGGAAGCTG
45 TATAGAGCCC GGGTCCACGG TGAACAGTCA GTGGCAGGGA
GTTTGCCAAG ACCATGCTCC GCGTCGGTGG GGCTGGCCTT
GAGAAGGAAC TGGACCCAGC TCTACCCCGA TTCCAGCATG
TGAGCTTCAT GCTTCCTCAC CACAGACCAG ACTCGCTTCC
CATGGTGGGA AACAGCCACC GAGAAGGTTT TAGCTCTAGA
50 AAGGGACTAA ACTTATTCTC TCATCCGAAG TCCAAAGAGG
ATGATGAAGC CCTGGGCTTT GCCTGGTTTG CGGGAGATTT
CCTCCCCTCA GTCAACCCCC ATAACCTGGG GATTGGGCAG
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55 GCTGTGCATC TGGATGGAGG CACTCAGGCC TGGGTAGGAT
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GAGGAACTGG GGTGCGCCCC CATGAGATTC CCAATGCCAT
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60 TTAGAGTACA GCTGTTTTCC TCCCCTCTGT GTACTCCCTT
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GTAATCCCAG CACTTTGGGA GGCCGAGGCA GGTGGATCAC
CTGAGGTCCG GAGTTCGAGA CCAGCCTGGC CAATGTGGTG
AACCCTGTC TCTACTAAAA ATACAAAAAT TAGCCAGGTG
TGATGGTGGG TGCCTGTAAT CCCAGTTACT TGGGAGGCTG

AGGCAGGAGA ATCGCTTGAA CCTGGGAGGT GGAGGTTGCA
GTGAGCTGTG ATTGTGCCAC TGTACTCCAG CCTGGGTGAC
AGAGCGAGAC TCTGTCTCAA AAAAAACAAA CAAAAAACA
CCAAAAAAC CCCCAAACCT GAAGAAATTC AGATACACGT
5 GTGTAATGTT AGTGATGTGA GAACAAGGAG CAGGGGTGCA
TTTGTGTTGT GTTCGGGTTG GGGATGGGTT TAGGAGCTCC
AGGTTGGGAG CAGTGACAGA GAGTCATGGC CGTGGTGAGG
GTGAATCCCA AGTGGATGGC TCAGGACGGG TATGAAACC
CTTCATTCCCT CATAGGTA CTGGAAGTCCA TTGCAAGCT
10 GAGCGCCAGG CCTGGGGAGG AAGAGGCTTG GGCTGCAGAT
GCACGCACAT TTGTTTTTCA CTGATAGTTT TTACAAAAAG
CTTGGTTTTAA GTTATGGAAT TTTATGTCCC TGGGAGTAGA
ATTTACATTT GTTAAATTGA CCACTGTTTA AGATCAGTAT
ACATTCTCTA GTCTGTGATG TCTGGAGCTA GTTTTGAGGG
15 TGAACCACAC TTTATCCAAC ATACAACTT TCCCATGCAG
CTTCTCTGGT GCGCAGTTGG TTTTGACCGT GGGACTAGGT
GCTTCTGCAG GTTTTAAGTA ATTAACCTAA AAGCTTCTCC
TCTGAGAAAC ATTTCTGTTG CGCTACTGAC TCTCCTTCTC
CACATTTGTT GTGTTCTTAG GGCTTCTCTA TAGTGCACAT
20 TAGGACGTTT CATTGTGTTG TGAATGCTT CCAGAATTAT
TTATCCATA GGGTTTCTCT CCTGTGCAGC TCTCTCATGG
GTAATGGGGC GTGTTTCTT GCCAAAGGCG GTTCCACCCT
CGTGATTGTA TAGGGCTCTT CTCCTGTATG AACTCTGAGA
TCAGTGAGCT CTGATCTCCA AGGGAAGTT TTCCTGCATT
25 TGCTGTTTTT TCATGTCTCT CCCAGTGTGA ATTCTCTGGC
TTCTAGCTGA AAACCTTTCC ACAGTTTAC ATTCATGTGG
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TATCTCCCCA GTGTGAAGTT TCTGGCATAG AGTCCTGGCT
30 TCCCGCAGAC GACTTTCACA CTCTGCCATG TTCATGCCTG
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GGTATCTCCA CAGCATGCAC CATTCTGGGT ACAGGGGGAC
ATCCTCTGTT ACTGAAGATG TTGTCATATT TAGTACCTTC
35 ACAAGGTTT TCTCCTTCCA GAATTTTCTG ATGTACACAA
ATAACTGACT TCCACAAGAG GGCTTTTCCA CACTCGGTGT
GTGCATACAG TTTCTGCCTG TGATCATTTT TTTATGTTAT
TATTTTATTT TTTTCGAGATA GGGTCTTGCT CAATTTCTTA
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40 CGACCTGGGC TCAAGCAATC CTCCCGCTT AGCCTCCTGA
GTAGCTGGTG CGCACGACCA TACCCAGCTA ATGTTTTATT
TTTTGTAGAG ACGAGGTCTC ACTATGTTGC CCAGGCTGGT
CTCGAACTTC TGAGCTCGAG CGATCCTCCT GCCTCCACCT
CCCAAAGTGT TCGGATTACA AACGTGAGCC ATCGCACCTA
45 GCCTCTTTGA TCATTTCTGT GGTGTTTCA GTGGGGTTGAC
AGCTCCCTAA AGATTTTCTT GTTTTTTTGC ATGCATGGGT

SEQ ID NO: 3

22315

50 Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor GPR92

SequenceID: NM_020400

Sequence: ATGTTAGCCA ACAGCTCCTC AACCAACAGT TCTGTTCTCC
CGTGTCTCTGA CTACCGACCT ACCCACCACC TGCATTGGT
GGTCTACAGC TTGGTGCTGG CTGCCGGGCT CCCCTCAAC
55 GCGCTAGCCC TCTGGGTCTT CCTGCGCGCG CTGCGCGTGC
ACTCGGTGGT GAGCGTGTAC ATGTGTAACC TGGCGGCCAG
CGACCTGCTC TTCACCCTCT CGCTGCCCGT TCGTCTCTCC
TACTACGCAC TGCACCACTG GCCCTTCCCC GACCTCCTGT

GCCAGACGAC GGGCGCCATC TTCCAGATGA ACATGTACGG
CAGCTGCATC TTCCTGATGC TCATCAACGT GGACCGCTAC
GCCGCCATCG TGCACCCGCT GCGACTGCGC CACCTGCGGC
GGCCCCGCGT GGGCGGGCTG CTCTGCCTGG GCGTGTGGGC
5 GCTCATCCTG GTGTTTGCCG TGCCCGCCGC CCGCGTGCAC
AGGCCCTCGC GTTGCCGCTA CCGGGACCTC GAGGTGCGCC
TATGCTTCGA GAGCTTCAGC GACGAGCTGT GGAAAGGCAG
GCTGCTGCCC CTCGTGCTGC TGGCCGAGGC GCTGGGCTTC
CTGCTGCCCC TGGCGGGCGGT GGTCTACTCG TCGGGCCGAG
10 TCTTCTGGAC GCTGGCGCGC CCCGACGCCA CGCAGAGCCA
GCGGCGGGCG AAGACCGTGC GCCTCCTGCT GGCTAACCTC
GTCATCTTCC TGCTGTGCTT CGTGCCCTAC AACAGCACGC
TGGCGGTCTA CGGGCTGCTG CGGAGCAAGC TGGTGGCGGC
CAGCGTGCCT GCCCGCGATC GCGTGCGCGG GGTGCTGATG
15 GTGATGGTGC TGCTGGCCGG CGCCAACCTG GTGCTGGACC
CGCTGGTGTA CTACTTTAGC GCCGAGGGCT TCCGCAACAC
CCTGCGCGGC CTGGGCACTC CGCACCAGGC CAGGACCTCG
GCCACCAACG GGACGCGGGC GCGGCTCGCG CAATCCGAAA
GGTCCGCCGT CACCACCGAC GCCACCAGGC CGGATGCCGC
20 CAGTCAGGGG CTGCTCCGAC CCTCCGACTC CCACTCTCTG
TCTTCTTCA CACAGTGTCC CCAGGATTCC GCCCTCTGA

SEQ ID NO: 4

30875

25 Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor GPR87

SequenceID: NM_023915

Sequence: GGCACGAGGG TTTCGTTTTC ATGCTTTACC AGAAAATCCA
CTTCCCTGCC GACCTTAGTT TCAAAGCTTA TTCCTAATTA
GAGACAAGAA ACCTGTTTCA ACTTGAAGAC ACCGTATGAG
30 GTGAATGGAC AGCCAGCCAC CACAATGAAA GAAATCAAAC
CAGGAATAAC CTATGCTGAA CCCACGCCTC AATCGTCCCC
AAGTGTTTCC TGACACGCAT CTTTGCTTAC AGTGCATCAC
AACTGAAGAA TGGGGTTCAA CTTGACGCTT GCAAAATTAC
CAAATAACGA GCTGCACGGC CAAGAGAGTC ACAATTCAGG
35 CAACAGGAGC GACGGGCCAG GAAAGAACAC CACCCTTCAC
AATGAATTTG ACACAATTGT CTTGCCGGTG CTTTATCTCA
TTATATTTTG GGCAAGCATC TTGCTGAATG GTTTAGCAGT
GTGGATCTTC TTCCACATTA GGAATAAAAC CAGCTTCATA
TTCTATCTCA AAAACATAGT GGTTGCAGAC CTCATAATGA
40 CGCTGACATT TCCATTTTGA ATAGTCCATG ATGCAGGATT
TGGACCTTGG TACTTCAAGT TTATTCTCTG CAGATACACT
TCAGTTTTGT TTTATGCAA CATGTATACT TCCATCGTGT
TCCTTGGGCT GATAAGCATT GATCGCTATC TGAAGGTGGT
CAAGCCATTT GGGGACTCTC GGATGTACAG CATAACCTTC
45 ACGAAGGTTT TATCTGTTTG TGTITGGGTG ATCATGGCTG
TTTTGTCTTT GCCAAACATC ATCCTGACAA ATGGTCAGCC
AACAGAGGAC AATATCCATG ACTGCTCAA ACTTAAAAGT
CCTTTGGGGG TCAAATGGCA TACGGCAGTC ACCTATGTGA
ACAGCTGCTT GTTTGTGGCC GTGCTGGTGA TTCTGATCGG
50 ATGTTACATA GCCATATCCA GGTACATCCA CAAATCCAGC
AGGCAATTCA TAAGTCAGTC AAGCCGAAAG CGAAAACATA
ACCAGAGCAT CAGGGTTGTT GTGGCTGTGT TTTTACCTG
CTTTCTACCA TATCACTTGT GCAGAATTCC TTTTACTTTT
AGTCACTTAG ACAGGCTTTT AGATGAATCT GCACAAAAAA
55 TCCTATATTA CTGCAAAGAA ATTACACTTT TCTTGTCTGC
GTGTAATGTT TGCCTGGATC CAATAATTTA CTTTTTCATG
TGTAAGTTCAT TTTCAAGAAG GCTGTTCAAA AAATCAAATA
TCAGAACAG GAGTGAAAGC ATCAGATCAC TGCAAAGTGT

GAGAAGATCG GAAGTTCGCA TATATTATGA TTACACTGAT
GTGTAGGCCT TTTATTGTTT GTTGAATCG ATATGTACAA
AGTGTAATA AATGTTTCTT TTCATTATCC TTAACAAAAA AA

5 SEQ ID NO:5

54602

Cluster name: Pheromone receptor (PHRET) pseudogene

SequenceID AF253316

Sequence: TCTGACAGAC AACACCTTTT TGCTTTTCTT CCACATCTTC
10 ACACTCCTTC AGGATCAAAA ACCTAAGCCA CATGACTGGA
TGAGCCGTCA CTTGGCCTTC ATTCGGGTAG TGATGGTCCT
CACTGTAGTG GATGTTTTGC CTCCAGATAT GCTTGAATCA
CTGCATTTTG GGAATAACTT CAAATGCAAG TCCTTGATCT
AAATAAACAG AATGACGAAG GGCCTATGTT TCTATACCAC
15 CTGTCTCCTG AATATACACC AGGCCAGCAT AATCAGCCTC
AGCAACTTCT GGTTGGAAAG CTTTAAACAT AAATTTACAA
ATAACATTGT CAGTGTCTC TTTTCTTT TTTGTCCCT
CAATTTGTCT TTCAGTAGTG ACATAATATT CTTCACTGTG
GCTTCTTCCA TTGTGACCCA GACCAATCTA CTTAAGGTCC
20 GCAAATACTG CTCACGTTCT CCCATGAAAT CCATCATGTG
GGGAGTGTTT TCCTTGTAGG ATTACGCTGC TCTCAAGTGC
ATACATGATG ATCTTTTGT CCAAGCATCA GAAGTGATCC
CAGCATCTTC ACAGTACCAG CCTTCCCCA AGATCCTCGC
CAGAGAAAAG GGTACCCAG ATCATCCTGC CACTGGTGAA
25 TTGCTTTGTT GTCATGTTCT GGGTGGACCT TATCATCTCA
TCCTCTTCAT CCCTGTATG GACGTATAAC CCAGTCATCC
TGAGCATCTA GAACCTTGTT GCCTGTGTCT ATGCCACTCT
CGTTCATTG GTACAAATCC GCTCTGATAA AAGAATAGTC
AATATTCTCC AAAAAATGGA ATTAAAGTGC TATAATTTT
30 TAATGTGTTG GTGATGAAAA ATATTCTAA AAATTAGTCT
CATTCTATAG TTAAATTGTT CAAGTAGCCC CAGATTTAGC
TTACTGAGTT TAAATAAAAT GCGTGGAATT ACACTTTTAT
TATATTTTTA TGCTTCTGAA ACTGAGGCAT CTAAGGACTA
TGTAGTTTCT TCAGTTCAAT GTTCACCATA GATTGACATT
35 TCAGATATCA AGTCTTTTGC ACTTTTATTT TTATGTTAAC
TTTGTACAAG AAAATGTTTC TCTCTTTTG AAGTACATTC
TTAAAAAAT TGTTTTGGTA TCAATCTCTC AATGTTTTTA
CTTTGAAAA TATTTACTTA CTCTGTTTAT GAATGATACT
TTAGCTCAAT ATTCAATTCT AGCTTTTAAG CCATGCTTGC
40 TCATTGTACC TCCCTGACTA AAAAAAATTA TGTCTATTTG
GATTTTAAAT TTAATCTAGA ATTCATTTTA ACG

SEQ ID NO:6

55728

45 Cluster name: ETL protein

SequenceID: NM_022159

Sequence: GTGAAATTTA AACTCCAGTC CTGTGGCGAA AATGCTAATT
GCACTAACAC AGAAGGAAGT TATTATTGTA TGTGTGTACC
TGGCTTCAGA TCCAGCAGTA ACCAAGACAG GTTTATCACT
50 AATGATGGAA CCGTCTGTAT AGAAAAATGTG AATGCAAAC
GCCATTTAGA TAATGTCTGT ATAGCTGCAA ATATTAATAA
AACTTTAACA AAAATCAGAT CCATAAAAGA ACCTGTGGCT
TTGCTACAAG AAGTCTATAG AAATTCTGTG ACAGATCTTT
CACCAACAGA TATAATTACA TATATAGAAA TATTAGCTGA
55 ATCATCTTCA TTAGTAGGTT ACAAGAACAA CACTATCTCA

5 GCCAAGGACA CCCTTTCTAA CTCAACTCTT ACTGAATTTG
TAAAAACCGT GAATAATTTT GTTCAAAGGG ATACATTGT
AGTTTGGGAC AAGTTATCTG TGAATCATAG GAGAACACAT
CTTACAAAAC TCATGCACAC TGTGAACAA GCTACTTTAA
10 GGATATCCCA GAGCTTCCAA AAGACCACAG AGTTTGATAC
AAATTCAACG GATATAGCTC TCAAAGTTTT CTTTTTGAT
TCATATAACA TGAAACATAT TCATCCTCAT ATGAATATGG
ATGGAGACTA CATAAATATA TTTCCAAAGA GAAAAGCTGC
ATATGATTCA AATGGCAATG TTGCAGTTGC ATTTTATAT
15 TATAAGAGTA TTGGTCCTTT GCTTTCATCA TCTGACAACT
TCTTATTGAA ACCTCAAAAT TATGATAATT CTGAAGAGGA
GGAAAGAGTC ATATCTTCAG TAATTTTCAGT CTCAATGAGC
TCAAACCCAC CCACATTATA TGAACCTGAA AAAATAACAT
TTACATTAAG TCATCGAAAG GTCACAGATA GGTATAGGAG
20 TCTATGTGCA TTTTGGAATT ACTCACCTGA TACCATGAAT
GGCAGCTGGT CTTTCAGAGGG CTGTGAGCTG ACATACTCAA
ATGAGACCCA CACCTCATGC CGCTGTAATC ACCTGACACA
TTTTGCAATT TTGATGTCCT CTGGTCCTTC CATTGGTATT
AAAGATTATA ATATTCTTAC AAGGATCACT CAAC TAGGAA
25 TAATTATTTT ACTGATTTGT CTGCCCATAT GCATTTTAC
CTTCTGGTTC TTCAGTGAAA TTCAAAGCAC CAGGACAACA
ATTACAAAA ATCTTTGCTG TAGCCTATTT CTGCTGAAC
TTGTTTTTCT TGTGTTGGATC AATACAAATA CTAATAAGCT
CTTCTGTTCA ATCATTGCCG GACTGCTACA CTAATCTTT
30 TTAGCTGCTT TTGCATGGAT GTGCATTGAA GGCATACATC
TCTATCTCAT TGTGTGGGT GTCATCTACA ACAAGGGATT
TTTGACAAG AATTTTATA TCTTGGCTA TCTAAGCCCA
GCCGTGGTAG TTGGATTTTC GGCAGCACTA GGATACAGAT
ATTATGGCAC AACCAAAGTA TGTGGCTTA GCACCGAAAA
35 CAACCTTTATT TGGAGTTTTA TAGGACCAGC ATGCCTAATC
ATTCTTGTTA ATCTCTTGGC TTTTGGAGTC ATCATATACA
AAGTTTTTCG TCACACTGCA GGGTTGAAAC CAGAAGTTAG
TTGCTTTGAG AACATAAGGT CTGTGCAAG AGGAGCCCTC
GCTCTTCTGT TCCTTCTCGG CACCACCTGG ATCTTTGGGG
40 TTCTCCATGT TGTGCACGCA TCAGTGGTTA CAGCTTACCT
CTTCACAGTC AGCAATGCTT TCCAGGGGAT GTTCATTTTT
TTATTCCTGT GTGTTTTATC TAGAAAAGATT CAAGAAGAAT
ATTACAGATT GTTCAAAAAT GTCCCCTGTT GTTTTGGATG
TTTAAGGTAA ACATAGAGAA TGGTGGATAA TTACAACTGC
45 AAAAAAATAA AAATTCCAAG CTGTGGATGA CCAATGTATA
AAAATGACTC ATCAAATTAT CCAATTATTA ACTACTAGAC
AAAAAGTATT TTAAATCAGT TTTTCTGTTT ATGCTATAGG
AACTGTAGAT AATAAGGTAA AATTATGTAT CATATAGATA
TACTATGTTT TTCTATGTGA AATAGTTCTG TCAAAAATAG
50 TATTGCAGAT ATTTGGAAG TAATTGGTTT CTCAGGAGTG
ATATCACTGC ACCCAAGGAA AGATTTTCTT TCTAACACGA
GAAGTATATG AATGTCCTGA AGGAAACCAC TGGCTTGATA
TTTCTGTGAC TCGTGTGACC TTTGAAACTA GTCCCCTACC
ACCTCGGTAA TGAGCTCCAT TACAGAAAAGT GGAACATAAG
55 AGAATGAAGG GGCAGAAAT CAAACAGTGA AAAGGGAATG
ATAAGATGTA TTTTGAATGA ACTGTTTTTT CTGTAGACTA
GCTGAGAAAT TGTTGACATA AAATAAAGAA TTGAAGAAAC

SEQ ID NO:7

55 160221

Cluster name: G Protein-Coupled Receptor GPR27

SequenceID: NM_018971

Sequence: ATGGCGAACG CGAGCGAGCC GGGTGGCAGC GGCGGCGGCG

AGGCGGCCGC CCTGGGCCTC AAGCTGGCCA CGCTCAGCCT
GCTGCTGTGC GTGAGCCTAG CGGGCAACGT GCTGTTGCGG
CTGCTGATCG TGCGGGAGCG CAGCCTGCAC CGCGCCCCGT
ACTACCTGCT GCTCGACCTG TGCCTGGCCG ACGGGCTGCG
5 CGCGCTCGCC TGCCTCCCGG CCGTCATGCT GGCGGCGCGG
CGTGCGGCGG CCGCGGCGGG GGCGCCGCCG GGCGCGCTGG
GCTGCAAGCT GCTCGCCTC CTGGCCGCGC TCTTCTGCTT
CCACGCCGCC TTCCTGCTGC TGGGCGTGGG CGTACCCCGC
TACCTGGCCA TCGCGACCA CCGCTTCTAT GCAGAGCGCC
10 TGGCCGGCTG GCCGTGCGCC GCCATGCTGG TGTGCGCCGC
CTGGGCGCTG GCGCTGGCCG CGGCCTTCCC GCCAGTGCTG
GACGGCGGTG GCGACGACGA GGACGCGCCG TGCGCCCTGG
AGCAGCGGCC CGACGGCGCC CCCGGCGCGC TGGGCTTCCT
GCTGCTGCTG GCCGTGGTGG TGGGCGCCAC GCACCTCGTC
15 TACCTCCGCC TGCTCTTCTT CATCCACGAC CGCCGCAAGA
TGCGGCCCGC GCGCCTGGTG CCCGCCGTCA GCCACGACTG
GACCTTCCAC GGCCCCGGCG CCACCGGCCA GGCGGCCGCC
AACTGGACGG CGGGCTTCGG CCGCGGGCCC ACGCCGCCCG
CGCTTGTGGG CATCCGGCCC GCAGGGCCGG GCCGCGGCGC
20 GCGCCGCCCTC CTCGTGCTGG AAGAATTCAA GACGGAGAAG
AGGCTGTGCA AGATGTTCTA CGCCGTACG CTGCTCTTCC
TGCTCCTCTG GGGGCCCTAC GTCGTGGCCA GCTACCTGCG
GGTCCTGGTG CGGCCCGGCG CCGTCCCCA GGCCTACCTG
ACGGCCTCCG TGTGGCTGAC CTTGCGCAG GCCGGCATCA
25 ACCCCGTCGT GTGCTTCCTC TTCAACAGGG AGCTGAGGGA
CTGCTTCAGG GCCCAGTTCC CCTGCTGCCA GAGCCCCCGG
ACCACCCAGG CGACCCATCC CTGCGACCTG AAAGGCATTG
GTTTATGA

30 SEQ ID NO:8

160314

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls160314

SequenceID: ENSMDNA221753

Sequence: ATGAAGATCA AATATGACTT CCTATATGAA AAGGAACACA

35 TCTGCTGCTT AGAAGAGTGG ACCAGCCCTG TGCACCAGAA
GATCTACACC ACCTTCATCC TTGTCATCCT CTTCTCCTG
CCTCTTATGG TGATGCTTAT TCTGTACAGT AAAATTGGTT
ATGAACCTTG GATAAAGAAA AGAGTTGGGG ATGGTTCAGT
GCTTCGAACT ATTCATGGAA AAGAAATGTC CAAAATAGCC
40 AGGAAGAAAGA AACGAGCTGT CATTATGATG GTGACAGTGG
TGGCTCTCTT TGCTGTGTGC TGGGCACCAT TCCATGTTGT
CCATATGATG ATTGAATACA GTAATTTTGA AAAGGAATAT
GATGATGTCA CAATCAAGAT GATTTTGTCT ATCGTGCAAA
TTATTGGATT TTCCAACCTC ATCTGTAATC CCATTGTCTA
45 TGCATTTATG AATGAAAAC TCAAAAAAAA TGTTTTGTCT
GCAGTTTGTT ATTGCATAGT AAATAAAACC TTCTCTCCAG
CACAAAGGCA TGGAAATTCA GGAATTACAA TGATGCGGAA
GAAAGCAAAG TTTCCCTCA GAGAGAATCC AGTGGAGGAA
ACCAAAGGAG AAGCATTGAG TGATGGCAAC ATTGAATCA
50 AATTGTGTGA ACAGACAGAG GAGAAGAAAA AGCTCAAACG
ACATCTTGCT CTCTTTAGGT CTGAACTGGC TGAGAATTCT
CCTTTAGACA GTGGGCATTA A

SEQ ID NO:9

55 160324

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor GPR86

SequenceID: NM_023914

Sequence: AACAGTATTT TCCTTTTCAA CACATCTATT GAAAGTGTG
GATAAATGCA GGATGTTAAT ATGCTATAAA CATAAAGTCT
GTTTTTAAAA AATAGCATTT GAAAATCATG AAGGGCTTTT
5 TGTTCCTTT TGTTCGTATA TATGTTTATT GGTAACAGGT
GACACTGGAA GCAATGAACA CCACAGTGAT GCAAGGCTTC
AACAGATCTG AGCGGTGCCC CAGAGACACT CGGATAGTAC
AGCTGGTATT CCCAGCCCTC TACACAGTGG TTTTCTTGAC
CGGCATCCTG CTGAATACTT TGGCTCTGTG GGTGTTTGT
10 CACATCCCCA GCTCCTCCAC CTTCATCATC TACCTCAAAA
ACACTTTGGT GGCCGACTTG ATAATGACAC TCATGCTTCC
TTTCAAAATC CTCTCTGACT CACACCTGGC ACCCTGGCAG
CTCAGAGCTT TTGTGTGTCG TTTTCTTCG GTGATATTTT
ATGAGACCAT GTATGTGGGC ATCGTGCTGT TAGGGCTCAT
15 AGCCTTTGAC AGATTCTCA AGATCATCAG ACCTTTGAGA
AATATTTTTC TAAAAAACC TGTTCCTGCA AAAACGGTCT
CAATCTTCAT CTGGTTCCTT TTGTTCTTCA TCTCCCTGCC
AAATATGATC TTGAGCAACA AGGAAGCAAC ACCATCGTCT
GTGAAAAAGT GTGCTTCCTT AAAGGGGCCT CTGGGGCTGA
20 AATGGCATCA AATGGTAAAT AACATATGCC AGTTTATTTT
CTGGACTGTT TTTATCCTAA TGCTTGTTT TTATGTGGTT
ATTGCAAAAA AAGTATATGA TTCTTATAGA AAGTCAAAA
GTAAGGACAG AAAAAACAAC AAAAAGCTGG AAGGCAAAAGT
ATTTGTTGTC GTGGCTGTCT TCTTTGTGTG TTTTGCTCCA
25 TTTCAATTTT CCAGAGTTCC ATATACTCAC AGTCAAACCA
ACAATAAGAC TGAAGTAGA CTGCAAAATC AACTGTTTAT
TGCTAAAGAA ACAACTCTCT TTTTGGCAGC AACTAACATT
TGTATGGATC CCTTAATATA CATATCTTA TGTAATAAAT
TCACAGAAAA GCTACCATGT ATGCAAGGGA GAAAGACCAC
30 AGCATCAAGC CAAGAAAATC ATAGCAGTCA GACAGACAAC
ATAACCTTAG GCTGACAACT GTACATAGGG TTAACCTTCTA
TTTATTGATG AGACTTCCGT AGATAATGTG GAAATCAAAT
TTAACCAAGA AAAAAAGATT GGAACAAATG CTCTCTTACA
TTTATTATC CTGGTGTACA GAAAAGATTA TATAAATTT
35 AAATCCACAT AGATCTATTC ATAAGCTGAA TGAACCATTA
CTAAGAGAAT GCAACAGGAT ACAAATGGCC ACTAGAGGTC
ATTATTTCTT TCTTTCTTTT TTTTTTTTTT AATTTCAGA
GCATTTCACT TTAACATTTT GGAAAAGACT AAGGAGAAAAC
GTATATCCCT ACAAACCTCC CCTCCAAACA CTTTCTCACA
40 TTCTTTTCCA CAATTCACAT AACACTACTG CTTTGTGCC
CCTTAAATGT AGATATGTGC TGAAAGAAAA AAAAAACGCC
CAACTCTTGA AGTCCATTGC TGAAACTGC AGCCAGGGGT
TGAAAGGGAT GCAGACTTGA AGAGTCTGAG GAACTGAAGT
GGGTCAGCAA GACCTCTGAA ATCCTGGGTA AAGGATTTTC
45 TCCTTACAAT TACAAACAGC CTCTTTCACA TTACAATAAT
ATACCATAGG AGGCACAAGC ACCATTATTA AGCCACTTTG
CTTACACCTT AAGTGTGTAC AATTCAAGTG TGAGAATGCT
GTGTAACTA TTCTTTGGAA TTCTCCTTCT GTCCAGCAAA
TACTCTAATG ATGGTTAAAC ATGGCACCTA CTCAGCAATG
50 CCTTCTGGA CCACAACCCC TATCCCCCTG CCCCACCCTC
CTCATTAATA ACAAATACTT CTACTGTTTG GGTGTGTGAT
AGGGTCTCA ATGCAGATCT CCTTTTCTA GTTAGCTATA
TTCTTGACTG CATCCGCTAA AAATGTAAA GCTTCTTGAG
AGACAGACAT GCCAGATTTT CTGGTATCT CCCATAATAC
55 GACCTACAGT CCATGGTCTA CAGATGTTT AAATAGAATT
GCTATTCTCG ATACATACAA AGACGTAATT GCTGACCCAC
AATCAGTAAC ATCCATATTG GGAGATTTT CAAAGGATGG
TGACCCTGCT TGTATTTATT TACCTGGTA TTTTTCTTG
CATCCTTCTG TGATTCAAAA AAGTAAAATG TGGCTTTCTG
60 AAATGATGGA TAAGAGTCTA CATCTTCTAG AAAAAATACA

TAAAGGAGTA GTTAAGCTCT GTAAATGTGC CACGAGCTCC
AACACGACCA TCGTAGGGTG AAGCCACGT TTCTTCCAT
GGCCTCAAAG GCCCTAGAAC TTGCCTACCT TTCTGGCCTT
ACCTCCTAGC TACTTATCCA TCTCTGAAC TTTATACTCT
5 TGTATAAATT TCTAACTTTC AGAAAATGCC ATACTCTGTT
TTGGCACCAC ACATGTATAT TTCCCCCTGG TACACTTGGA
AGACTCTTAT CCATCTGTGA AACCTATGT TGTCATCACT
TGGTCCATGA AATATTACCT GGCCAATATC CCACCATCAC
10 CTCAAACCCA ATCACCCTCT CCTCTGTATG CTGTCACACC
TATATTATTA AACTTATCAC ATTGCATTGT AATTACTTCC

SEQ ID NO:10

160458

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls160458

15 SequenceID: AI733823

Sequence: TTAAATTTA AAAACTTTAT TGAATAGCA TGTTAGCAGC
AGTGAACAGG GCATGGCACA GAAGGTTTCC AAAACAAGTT
TAGCATGAAG GATGCCATAT GCTGTTGCCA ACAACTAGAA
CACGGTGAAG AAAGACACAG TTCTGAATGT CCAGCACAAC
20 CTCTGGCCTG CAACTATGTT CAGTGATGAT GATAAACAAG
GTGGTGACTT GGAAGGAATC CCTATGTCAA GTGAGAAAAA
AAAATGATGT CTGACCTCCT TATATATGTA AAAAATATAC
CTTCAGAGTC CGTCAGTAAG CTGGAAGAAG TGGATGTTGA
AGTTTTTAAC ATCGATGATG GGTCTCCAGT TGTTTCATCAA
25 CCCATGGTGA AATAGCTGAA CGGTTCTGAA TCAAAGGTGA
TCCTAATAGT GAAGACATTA ACATTGCAGA AAAAGTGCCT
ACAGATTATA TGGTGAAAAT ACGTGATGGG CTCTTGAAG
GACTAGAGCA GTGTGTATTC AAAACAGAAC AAGAAATCAC
GTCAGTTTAT
30

SEQ ID NO:11

160833

Cluster name: 5-HT5B receptor

SequenceID: AJ308679

35 Sequence: CCCCCTCCAC GCCCGCACCT GCCCGGTCCA CGCCGAAGTC
ACTGAGGACT CGTGTGCCCC CTGCCCTGGA GCTGCGATCC
CAAGCGCCGT GGAGGCCGCT AGCCTTTCAG TGGCCACCGC
CGGCGTTGCC CTTGCCCTGG GACCCGAGAC CAGCAGCAGG
ACCCGGGACC CCAAGCCCCGAG GAGGGATACT CGGTTCCGACC
40 CCGAGCGGCG CCGTCCTGCC GGGCCGAGGG CCGCCCTTCT
CTGTCTTCAC GGTCCCTGGTGT GTGACGCTGC TAGTGCTGCT
GATCGCCGCC ACTTTCCTGT GGAACCTGCT GGTTCGGGTC
ACCATCCCGC GGGTCCGTGC CTTCCACCCG GTGCCGCATA
ACTTGGTGGC CTCGACGGCC GTCTCGGACG AACTAGTGGC
45 AGCGCTGGCG ATGCCACCGA GCCTGGCGAG TGAGCTGTCG
ACCGGGCGAC GTCGGCTGCT GGGCCGGAGC CTGTGCCACG
TGTGGATCTC CTTGACGCC GGAGCCTGTG CCACGTGTGG
ATCTCCTTCC ACGGCTGTGC TGCCCCGCCG GCCTCGGGAA
CGTGGCGGCC ATCGCCCTGG GCCGCGACGG GGCCATCACA
50 CGGCACCTGC AGCACACGCT GCGCACCTGC AGCCGCGCCT
CGTTGCTCAT GATCGCGCTC ACCCGGGTGC CGTCGGCGCT
CATCGCCCTC GCGCCGCTGC TCTTTGGCCG GGGCGAGGTG
TGCGACGCTC GGCTCCAGCG CTGCCAGGTG AGCCGGGAAC
CCTCCTATGC CGCCTTCTCC ACCCGCGGCG CCTTCCACCT
55 GCCGCTTGGC GTGGTGCCGT TTGTCTACCG GAAGATCTAC

GAGGCGGCCA AGTTTCGTTT CGGCCGACGC CGGAGAGCTG
TGCTGCCGTT GCCGGCCACC ATGCAGGTGA GGGGTGGGCT
GAGGAACGTT GCTTTGGCGA AGCGGTTGCT AGAGAAGGAG
GCGGCTTCGC GAATGGC

5

SEQ ID NO:12

162615

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls162615

SequenceID: BF115152

10 Sequence: TTGAAGCCAC TGAGACATTC TTGTTTTATT CCCAGACCCC
TAAATCAGAA AACCCGATCG AATACTGAGC ATAATTTCTT
CATTGACATT TGTCTCTAAA TGTCAGTTG TTCTGGAAAT
TTTTCTTGA TTTTNGATT CATTGCCTTA TTCATTTGAG
ACAACTGAG TTAGCATGAT GTTGTGCGAG GAATCTCCAG
15 TATGAGAAAA TGCATAATGG CCTTTGTTTT GCAGTGGGTT
GAAAGGCTTT GAGAATTTGG GTTTGGCAGA TAAATCTGAT
GAGTTTGTCT TTTCTGTTG CTTCCAAGAA CTAAGGCAG
ACAACTTGTT GAACAGAAGT TGTCGCAGCT TACTGTCCAA
GAGTATTCCA AAGCATAAGA TAAAAATCC CTGGAATGCA
20 TTGAGTAAAG CAAAAATAAC ATGCCAAGCC AGATTCTGGC
TGTCCTACTAT TGTTCCTATT CCAAAGCCCC AGGTGAGCCC
TAGCAGAGGG GTCAGAATGA GGAGGCTCTT CCCCACGCGG
ATGATGGTGG CCTTGTCATC CCCACTCAGT CTTTCCCCAA
CAGTCGGCCT

25

SEQ ID NO:14

189874

Cluster name: Neuromedin U receptor 2

SequenceID: NM_020167

30 Sequence: ATGGAAAAAC TTCAGAATGC TTCCTGGATC TACCAGCAGA
AACTAGAAGA TCCATTCCAG AAACACCTGA ACAGCACCGA
GGAGTATCTG GCCTTCCTCT GCGGACCTCG GCGCAGCCAC
TTCTTCCTCC CCGTGTCTGT GGTGTATGT CCAATTTTTG
TGGTGGGGGT CATTGGCAAT GTCCTGGTGT GCCTGGTGAT
35 TCTGCAGCAC CAGGCTATGA AGACGCCCAC CAACTACTAC
CTCTTCAGCC TGGCGGTCTC TGACCTCCTG GTCCTGCTCC
TTGGAATGCC CCTGGAGGTC TATGAGATGT GGCGCAACTA
CCCTTTCTTG TTCGGGCCCCG TGGGCTGCTA CTTCAAGACG
GCCCTCTTTG AGACCGTGTG CTTGCGCTCC ATCCTCAGCA
40 TCACCACCGT CAGCGTGGAG CGCTACGTGG CCATCCTACA
CCCGTTCCGC GCCAAACTGC AGAGCACCCG GCGCCGGGCC
CTCAGGATCC TCGGCATCGT CTGGGGCTTC TCCGTGCTCT
TCTCCCTGCC CAACACCAGC ATCCATGGCA TCAAGTTCCA
CTACTTCCCC AATGGGTCCC TGGTCCCAGG TTCGGCCACC
45 TGTACGGTCA TCAAGCCCAT GTGGATCTAC AATTTCATCA
TCCAGGTAC CTCCTTCCTA TTCTACCTCC TCCCCATGAC
TGTCATCAGT GTCCTCTACT ACCTCATGGC ACTCAGACTA
AAGAAAGACA AATCTCTTGA GGCAGATGAA GGGAATGCAA
ATATTCAAAG ACCCTGCAGA AAATCAGTCA ACAAGATGCT
50 GTTTGTCTTG GTCTTAGTGT TTGCTATCTG TTGGGCCCCG
TTCCACATTG ACCGACTCTT CTCAGCTTT GTGGAGGAGT
GGAGTGAATC CCTGGCTGCT GTGTTCAACC TCGTCCATGT
GGTGTCAGGT GTCTTCTTCT ACCTGAGCTC AGCTGTCAAC
CCCATTATCT ATAACCTACT GTCTCGCCGC TTCCAGGCAG
55 CATTCCAGAA TGTGATCTCT TCTTCCACA AACAGTGGCA

CTCCCAGCAT GACCCACAGT TGCCACCTGC CCAGCGGAAC
ATCTTCCTGA CAGAATGCCA CTTTGTGGAG CTGACCGAAG
ATATAGGTCC CCAATTCCCA TGTCAGTCAT CCATGCACAA
CTCTCACCTC CCAACAGCCC TCTCTAGTGA ACAGATGTCA
5 AGAACAAACT ATCAAAGCTT CCACTTTAAC AAAACCTGA

SEQ ID NO:15

189876

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189876

10 SequenceID: ENSMDNA207850

Sequence: ATGAACCAGA CTTTGAATAG CAGTGGGACC GTGGAGTCAG
CCCTAAACTA TTCCAGAGGG AGCACAGTGC ACACGGCCTA
CCTGGTGTG AGCTCCCTGG CCATGTTTAC CTGCCTGTGC
GGGATGGCAG GCAACAGCAT GGTGATCTGG CTGCTGGGCT
15 TTCGAATGCA CAGGAACCCC TTCTGCATCT ATATCCTCAA
CCTGGCGGCA GCCGACCTCC TCTTCTCTT CAGCATGGCT
TCCACGCTCA GCCTGGAAAC CCAGCCCCTG GTCAATACCA
CTGACAAGGT CCACGAGCTG ATGAAGAGAC TGATGTACTT
TGCCTACACA GTGGGCCTGA GCCTGCTGAC GGCCATCAGC
20 ACCCAGCGCT GTCTCTCTGT CCTCTCCCT ATCTGGTTCA
AGTGTCACCG GCCCAGGCAC CTGTCAGCCT GGGTGTGTGG
CCTGCTGTGG ACACTCTGTC TCCTGATGAA CGGGTTGACC
TCTTCTTCT GCAGCAAGTT CTTGAAATTC AATGAAGATC
GGTGCTTCA GGTGGACATG GTCCAGGCCG CCCTCATCAT
25 GGGGGTCTTA ACCCCAGTGA TGA CTCTGTC CAGCCTGACC
CTCTTTGTCT GGGTGCGGAG GAGCTCCAG CAGTGGCGGC
GGCAGCCAC ACGGCTGTT GTGGTGGTCC TGGCCTCTGT
CCTGGTGTTC CTCATCTGTT CCCTGCCTCT GAGCATCTAC
TGGTTTGTG TCTACTGGTT GAGCCTGCC CCGAGATGC
30 AGGTCTGTG CTTCACTTG TCACGCCTCT CCTCGTCCGT
AAGCAGCAGC GCCAACCCCG TCATCTACTT CCTGGTGGGC
AGCCGAGGA GCCACAGGCT GCCCACCAGG TCCCTGGGGA
CTGTGCTCA ACAGGCGCT CGCGAGGAG CCGAGCTGGA
AGGTGGGGAG ACGCCACCG TGGGCACCA TGAGATGGGG GCTTGA
35

SEQ ID NO:16

189881

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189881

SequenceID: ENSMDNA136950

40 Sequence: ATGACCCAAC TTGGAAATGA CATTCCCAAG ACCACAAATG
ACATTTCCAA GTACCAGGAT GTCTCTATGC CCAGTGCTGG
GGCCACACCA GATGCCGAGG CCTCTCCACC CCAGGAGGGC
TGCCTCCTCC TCCTAGGTGA CAATGAAGAA TGTA CTGCTC
AGTCACTGGG CTCAGTGGT GTCTCTGGGC ATGAGCTGGG
45 TTTCAATGAG CTCAGGAATG GGAAGCATGA CTCTGCCCT
GAGGCCACAT GCCACCTCCA TAGCGGATCT TTCTTCTGG
CTGGAGGGGA AGTCACTTCT TCCCATGAAA CTATTTTATC
TATAAATCTC CTCTCCTTGT TGGAGACCA AGCCAGCTG
CTCCTGCTTG GTGCCCTGGT GGCCTGGGGA CTCAAGGAGT
50 CTCAGAACCT CAAGGTCTGG AGCAGCCCCT ATGTGACCTA
CATCCTTAAC CTGGCCACTG TTGATATGGT CAACCTCTCC
TGTGTAAC TGATCCTGCT GGAGAAAATC CTCATGCTGT
ATCACCAGG GGCATTGCAG GTGGCTGTGT TTCTGGATCC
TGTCTCCTAT TTCTCCGACA CAGTGGGTCT CTGTCTCCTG
55 GTGGCCATGA GTATTGAGAG CTTTCTCTGT GCCCTCTGTC

CCACCTGGTG CTGCCACCGC CCAGAGCACA CCTCTGCCAT
GGCCCTATCT CAAAATATTG TCACATTCAG GGTTAGGACT
TTAGCCCGTG AAGTTTGGAT GCCTGGAAGT AAGAGGCAGG
5 TTGATCTCAC AGAGTTGGGC TGCTGCTATG TTCAGGCAGG
GGATAACAATT TGGGCATTTT ATGTGCCTTT ACCCTGGGCC
AACAGTTCCC TTGGAGTGAT TCATGTCTG CTGGTTTTCA
CCATGATTGT GGACCGTTGG TTTTAAGAG CTGAGGAGGA
AGGAACAGGA GTGGAACCAG TAAAACATC ACAGAGCTCA
10 CTGTTCTTAT CAAGATTCAG CTATTATTCT TGA

189884

SEQ ID NO:17

189883

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls 189883

15 SequenceID: ENSMDNA163742

Sequence: ATGTTGCTGT GCTCTCTGCT TCCCGCCCTT GTGGGATCTC
TCTCTGGGGC TGCTGTTTCT GGCCCAATAG GCTGGCGGTT
GCCAGGGAAG AGCCCCCGCT TTGACTGTCC AGGGGATGTG
GTGGTCAGGG CCAGCTTCTC CATCTCCAC CTGTACAACA
20 TCACCTGT TTGATTTCACT GCTCCACCAG CTGGCTTGGA
GTCCTCAAGC GTTCCACCT GGGGCTACTG GGAAGCCCAA
GGATTACAT TTGCCATGGA GGAGATCAAC AGGGACGCCC
ACCTGCTCCC CAGCCTCAGG CTGGGCTTCT CCATCCGGAA
CTCTGGGCTG GGTATAGTGG CCTGTGGGA GGCCAAGGTC
25 AGCCCTCTCT CCACACTGGC CAGCCTCAGC GACAGGACCC
AGTTCCCATC CTTCTTTCAG ACCCTGCTCA GTCACCTCAC
GACCACCCAT GCAGTGGTGC AGCTGATGCT TCACTCCGA
TGGTCTTGGG TGAGCGTCCT GGCGCAGGGG GACGACTTTG
AGCTGCAGGG CAGGTCTCTG GTCGTCCAGG AGCTGGGCCA
30 GGCTGGGGTC TGCATTGAAT TCCAACCTG CATCCCCACC
CGGGAGTCCC TGAAGATGAA AAACATCATC TGGCTGATGG
AGAACTGTAC GGCCACCATC ATCCTGAAGG AAAGCAAAGT
ACACATCGCC TACACAGTGG TCTATGCCAT CGCCCAGGCC
CTGGCAGGCT GCAAGCATGG GGACCAGGGG TGTGCCGATG
35 CCTGGGACTT CCAGCCCTGG CTGCTGCTTC GTCCTCTCAA
GAACGTGCAT TTCAAGACCC CTGATGGGAC AGAGATCATG
TTTGATGCCA ACGGAGATTT AATTACAGAA TTTGATGTTG
TCTATGGACA GAAGACCACT GAGGGCTGA

40 SEQ ID NO:18

LS_ID 189884

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189884

SequenceID: ENSMPRT108574

Sequence: MLAAAFADSN SSSMNVSAFH LHFAGGYLPS DSQDWRTHP
45 ALLVAVCLVG FVGNL CVIGI LLHNAWKGP SMIHSLILNL
SLADLSLLF SAPIRATAYS KSVWDLGWV CKSSDWFHIT
CMAAKSLTIV VVAKVCFMYA SDPAKQVSIH NYTIWSVLVA
IWTVASLLPL PEWFFSTIRH HEGVEMCLVD VPAVAEEFMS
MFGKLYPLLA FGLPLFFASF YFWRAYDQCK KRGTKTQNLN
50 NQIRSKQVTV MLLSIAIISA LLWLPEWVAW LWVWHLKAAG
PAPPQGFIAL SQVLMFSISS ANPLIFL VMS EEFREGLKGV
WKWMITKKPP TVSESQETPA GNSEGLPDKV PSPESPASIP
EKEKPSSPSS GK GKTEKAEI PILPDVEQFW HERDTVPSVQ
55 DNDPIPWEHE DQETGEGV

SEQ ID NO:19

189885

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189885

5 SequenceID: ENSMDNA178311

Sequence: GGGGCTTCCG AGGTGATCGG GCAGTGTGAG TCTTCAGCCA
CTAAGCCGAG AAGATCTGGG AAGGAATCAG TCAGAGAGCC
TTGGGCCAGA GTTCCAGGGG CTCTGGGAGT GGGTGTGAGA
GAGATTGACC AAACCTTAGG AATGACACC ATTCTCTGTC
10 ACCATCATGA AAGACTTCTT CAGTCTCATT ACGGAATTCA
CAAGTCTTCT TTAATGTCAG TAGGAAATTC ACAAGTCGCA
GCTTTGTACC AGCTGAATGT TTATGTTGTT GCTGACACAG
TTGGATTAAT TATCAAATCC AATTCAATCC TGGACTCAGT
CCAGCCTAAC TATTGCTCAA ATAAACACAT AGAGCTCAGA
15 ACACAAGTTG GTGGAGCTCG GAATCTGAGA GCAAACCTCAC
CCATGACCTC CAGCTACAAT CAAGAGAGCA GTAGCATGGA
GAATGTGTCT GCATTGTCAC TGTGACTGT GGAGAGTCCC
ACGTCCATGT TTGACTATTG TGATGACTCT TTGGAGAGGG
TCAAGTCTGC TCTTGACATC TTTTCCATGA TCATCTACAC
20 AGTGACTTTC TTCCTAGGCT TGGCTGGCAA TGGCCTTGTC
ATTTGGGTAG TTGGATTCCA CATGTCCTGC ACAGTCAACA
CGTGTCTTCC TTCTGACCCT CATCTCCATG GACCACTGAC
TTGTGATCCT GTGGCCAATC TAGTCCTGGA ACAATTGCAC
ACCAGCAAAG GCAACTCTGG GGCCCTTGAG GACCTGGCTT
25 TTGGCAATTT GTTTCTCTGT TCCCTACTTG ATCTTCAAGG
AAACTCGTGG TGGAAAGTGT CACCCTCTTT GTACAACCAG
TATGATCTGC AGAATGAAAC TCAAGGAAGT CACCAACTTT
GGAAAGAGAT TATCATTCCTA TGGCACCAAA CGCTGGTCAC
AACAGCCCAC TTTTCTTTG GCTTCTTTCT CCCTCTGGCT
30 ATCATCACTG GCTACTACAT CCTTGTAGCC TTGAAGTTAA
GAGAAAGGCA GCTGGTTAAG TTAGCTGA

SEQ ID NO:20

189886

35 Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189886

SequenceID: AI659965

Sequence: ACGTATTTTT TATTTTATCA CAACGTCACA GGATGAGACA
TTCCCCACTC AAGAAAGTGT ATGTGAAGT CTGCCTTGAA
GAGAGTCAAA TGTCCAAAAC GTAGCCGGAA ATTGGAAGAT
40 GCAAGAAGCA TCAGGAGAGA AGAGGGTCTC TGGGGGACAG
CGACTGGGGA GGGCTTGAGG CAGGACTCCA CGCTTATTCC
TGTCTGAACC GCCGGAGTGT GGGGGGACGG TGGGGGCAGA
GGGAAAGGCC AGGGACTGTC GTCAGGAACA TGCGCTTGGC
AGGAAAGCAC GCATTCTATT AGGTTGGTGC ACAAATCACG
45 GCAGAACAGC AGTTTTGCAC CAACCTAATG CTTTACAAAA
CACAAAATCA CCCACGTCAA AATGCTCCAT AAATGGCATC
AGACTTGGCC GGGCGCAGTG GCTACGGCT GGGTAATGGT
CCACGCTCAC ACAGGCCATG AGGTAGACCC CCCCCTAGGT
GTCGGTGTAG AGCACAAACG CCGTCAGCCT GCAGAGCCCC
50 TTGCCGAAAG CCAGCTGGAG CCCAGCACAT AACACACCAC
CCTTCCGGT AAGGCCAGGT GGAACAGCAG TCAG

SEQ ID NO:21

LS_ID 189889

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls 189889

SequenceID: ENSMDNA37702

Sequence: ATGCATGTGG GCAGGTATGA AGGACACCCA GACACAGGAG
CAGACAACAT GCTGAGAGTG ATATGCTTTG CTTCAATTGAA
5 GGTGTCAGGC AGCCGGCAGC ACAGTGGATG TGCAGACCAT
GAAGGTGACC CCAAATCTG CCTGGTGCAC AGCACAAGTG
ATGGGGTCTG GGTGGCCAAT GAACATGAAG GGGCAGAGGA
AGCTGAGGGC CAAGGAGGAC AGCAGGAGAT AGCTGAGCTG
10 GCAGTTGTTG GCTCGGATGA TGGGAGTGTG GTGGTGTCTAG
ACGAAGATGC CTAA

SEQ ID NO: 22

189895

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor GPR61

15 SequenceID: AF317652

Sequence: ATGGAGTCCT CACCCATCCC CCAGTCATCA GGGAACTCTT
CCACTTTGGG GAGGGTCCCT CAAACCCAG GTCCTCTAC
TGCCAGTGGG GTCCCGGAGG TGGGGCTACG GGATGTTGCT
TCGGAATCTG TGGCCCTCTT CTTATGCTC CTGCTGGACT
20 TGA CTGCTGT GGCTGGCAAT GCCGCTGTGA TGGCCGTGAT
CGCCAAGACG CCTGCCCTCC GAAAATTTGT CTTGCTCTTC
CACCTCTGCC TGGTGGACCT GCTGGCTGCC CTGACCCTCA
TGCCCTTGGC CATGCTCTCC AGCCCTGCCC TCTTTGACCA
CGCCCTCTTT GGGGAGGTGG CCTGCCGCCT CTACTTGTTT
25 CTGAGCGTGT GCTTTGTCTAG CCTGGCCATC CTCTCGGTGT
CAGCCATCAA TGTGGAGCGC TACTATTACG TAGTCCACCC
CATGCGCTAC GAGGTGCGCA TGACGCTGGG GCTGGTGGCC
TCTGTGCTGG TGGGTGTGTG GGTGAAGGCC TTGGCCATGG
CTTCTGTGCC AGTGTGGGA AGGGTCTCCT GGGAGGAAGG
30 AGCTCCAGT GTCCCCCACC ACTGTTCACT CCAGTGGAGC
CACAGTGCCT ACTGCCAGCT TTTTGTGGTG GTCTTTGCTG
TCCTTTACTT TCTGTTGCCC CTGCTCCTCA TACTTCTGGT
CTACTGCAGC ATGTTCCGAG TGGCCCGCGT GGCTGCCATG
CCAGACGGGC CGCTGCCAC GTGGATGGAG ACACCCCGGC
35 AACGCTCCGA ATCTCTCAGC AGCCGCTCCA CGATGGTCAC
CAGCTCGGGG GCCCCCCAGA CCACCCACA CCGGACGTTT
GGGGGAGGGA AAGCAGCAGT GGTTCCTCTG GCTGTGGGGG
GACAGTTCCT GCTCTGTTGG TTGCCCTACT TCTCTTTCCA
CCTCTATGTT GCCCTGAGTG CTCAGCCCAT TTCAACTGGG
40 CAGGTGGAGA GTGTGGTCAC CTGGATTGGC TACTTTTGCT
TCACTTCCAA CCCTTTCTTC TATGGATGTC TCAACCGGCA
GATCCGGGGG GAGCTCAGCA AGCAGTTTGT CTGCTTCTTC
AAGCCAGCTC CAGAGGAGGA GCTGAGGCTG CCTAGCCGGG
AGGGCTCCAT TGAGGAGAAC TTCCTGCAGT TCCTTCAGGG
45 GACTGGCTGT CTTCTGAGT CCTGGGTTTC CCGACCCCTA
CCCAGCCCCA AGCAGGAGCC ACCTGCTGTT GACTTTCGAA
TCCAGGCCAG ATAG

SEQ ID NO: 23

50 189897

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor GPR73

SequenceID: AR070166

Sequence: AGCCGCAGAG CGCACAGAAA GGAGGCGCCG AGACAGACAT
CACCATGGCA GCCCAGAATG GAAACACCAG TTTCACACCC

AAC TT TAATC CACCCCAAGA CCATGCCTCC TCCCTCTCCT
TTAACTTCAG TTATGGTGAT TATGACCTCC CTATGGATGA
GGATGAGGAC ATGACCAAGA CCCGGACCTT CTTCGCAGCC
AAGATCGTCA TTGGCATTGC ACTGGCAGGC ATCATGCTGG
5 TCTGCGGCAT CGGTAAC TTT GTCTTTATCG CTGCCCTCAC
CCGCTATAAG AAGTTGCGCA ACCTCACCAA TCTGCTCAT
GCCAACCTGG CCATCTCCGA CTTCCTGGTG GCCATCATCT
GCTGCCCTT CGAGATGGAC TACTACGTGG TACGGCAGCT
CTCCTGGGAG CATGGCCACG TGCTCTGTGC CTCCGTCAAC
10 TACCTGCGCA CCGTCTCCCT CTACGTCTCC ACCAATGCCT
TGCTGGCCAT TGCCATTGAC AGATATCTCG CCATCGTTCA
CCCCTTGAAA CCACGGATGA ATTATCAAAC GGCCCTCCTC
CTGATCGCCT TGGTCTGGAT GGTGTCCATT CTCATTGCCA
TCCCATCGGC TTACTTTGCA ACAGAAACCG TCCTCTTTAT
15 TGTCAGAGC CAGGAGAAGA TCTTCTGTGG CCAGATCTGG
CCTGTGGATC AGCAGCTCTA CTACAAGTCC TACTTCCTCT
TCATCTTTGG TGTCGAGTTC GTGGGCCCTG TGGTCACCAT
GACCCTGTGC TATGCCAGGA TCTCCCGGGA GCTCTGGTTC
AAGGCAGTCC CTGGGTTC CA GACGGAGCAG ATTCGCAAGC
20 GGCTGCGCTG CCGCAGGAAG ACGGTCCTGG TGCTCATGTG
CATTCTCACG GCCTATGTGC TGTGCTGGGC ACCCTTCTAC
GGTTTCACCA TCGTTCGTGA CTCTTCCCC ACTGTGTTCTG
TGAAGGAAAA GCACTACCTC ACTGCCTTCT ACGTGGTCGA
GTGCATCGCC ATGAGCAACA GCATGATCAA CACCGTGTGC
25 TTCGTGACGG TCAAGAACAA CACCATGAAG TACTTCAAGA
AGATGATGCT GCTGCACTGG CGTCCCTCCC AGCGGGGGAG
CAAGTCCAGT GCTGACCTTG ACCTCAGAAC CAACGGGGTG
CCCACCACAG AAGAAGTGGA CTGTATCAGG CTGAAGTGAC
CCACTGGTGT CACACAATTG AAAACCCCAAG TCCAGTACTC
30 AGACTGATCAG CCACCATCAA CCAAGTTCAT AGGCTGCATG
GGAAATGACA TCTGTGTTCA TGCCTCCCC GTGCCCTCAA
GAAGCCGAAT GCTGCAAAGT CGTAACATAC AATGAGACTA
GACATGAACC AAATCAGCTG ACATTTACTG ATATCCGCTC
GACACCTACT GTGTCCACAA TCCCCACAAG GAGATTAGAC
35 ACAAGGAGCA GCAACTGACA TGGACTGAAC ATGTACTGTG
TGCAAACCAC ACCAATGAGA TTAGACGGGG ACAGCAGGAG
CTGACATTTA CTCTTCACT ACTGTAATCA AAAACACTTG
ATTTGATTAC AATCAAAAAC ATATAAAAAA CATAACAAAG
TAGCAGAAGC TATTGGAGTT TCCAAGCTAT CTCCAGATAT
40 ATAGATAGTT CACCCTCCAT CTTCCTAAT TCTGTATCTT
ACCAAGTGCAG GAATATCAA AGGCTATAGG CCAGGCATGA
TGGCTCATGC CTGTAATCCC AGCACTGGG GAGGCTGAGG
CACGTGGATC ACTTGAGGTC AGGAGITCAA CCCAGGCTGG
CCAACATGGT GAAACCCTGT CTCTACTAAA AATACAAAAT
45 TAGCTAGGCG TGGTGGCGGG CGCCTGTAAT CCCAGTTACT
CAGGAGGCTG AAGCAGGAGA ATAGCTTGAA CCTGGGAGTT
GGAGTTTGCA GTGAGCTGAG ATTGCTCCAC TGCACTCCAG
CCTGAGTGAC AGAGTGAGAC TCTGTCTCAG GAAAAAACA
AACAACAAA CAACAAAACA ACAACAACA CAACAACAAC
50 CAACGGCTAT AGAAGAAGAC TCTTCGACAC AATGGAAATG
TAACGATAAG TTTGTCAGTG CGTGGTTTAC AGCATCATGG
GAGGTGCGTT ACAGCCATCA TACTGAACTT TCCCACCCAC
CTCCTACTGC CTCCCAGGGC ATTCTCTAGG ATTTTGGCTT
CAAGAAAAAA AAAATTCTTA TAGTCAGCCC AGCCTTATGT
55 GGTATCCAC AATGGTGTA TTTCAAAGGA AAGAACCCTAA
AAATCACTTT CCCACTGATG CTGAAAGCT TATCATTTTA
TTTGGGTGGA GATGGGTAAT CCTGAGGTGT CAATTTTTC
CTCCTCAGTG CAAAGGATTT CAGTGGCTCT GGGGTCAGGG
GGAAAGAGGA CAGAGAAAAA AGTGGAGGTT GCCACTGGCA
60 ATGAACATAA TCTCTGTGGG CATTTTGCTA AGGACTGGAC

CACTTTCTAG AACACTCCCT CTTTTACAAA AGGAACTCTA
CCTAGAATCC AAAGACCTGG GTTCAGGTCC TAACTCTAAG
ACTCAAGTCC TAAATTCATG ATGTTTTCTC TCTGTGTCTC
AGTTTTGCTT TAATGAAATG GCGATGATGA AAATATCTGC
5 TCTTCATACC TTGCAAGACT GTTGGGAGAG CCCATTGAGG
CCATGGTTTG TGAATGTGCT TTTCAACTGT GCACACGATA
AGAATGGAGA AGTGATATTG AACAGTTTAT TTGGAGGGAG
TTTATTTGGA AACCCCATCC ACTGTGATTT ATTAGAGAAA
TACCCACACT TTTTCATCCC TGTTCTTTGG ATGAAAGACT
10 CCTGAAGACT TCACAGTGTA CCTGTCTAC AGTGGGCCAA
AAAGGGATCC CTGTTCTTGG TTATAATCTG GGAAATTAA
CCTCAGATTC TCAGTGACCC CAAGACTCTC AGCATCCCTG
CGGTCTTAGA AGTGTGACA GTCTTCCCTG CATGTTGCAA
AATAGCACCC TAGTGCTGCA TAAATATCAC TTCTGAATCT
15 GTTTGTATTA TTATACATTT GTGGTAACTG TAGGTACACG
TCTTCATTTT TTCTTGATTC ATTTTGATGT GGTAGCTATG
CAAAATGGTAC CTGGTTTGGG ACTGACCCAT CCATATTGGA
CCAATTCCTA ATTTTTTATA GACAAGGAAT TAATTGTTTG
CTTGTTTGAT TGTTCCTATT ATTTGTTGAT TTGTTTCTCT
20 GACTGAAGTT TCAACCAATG TTTCTTTCTA TCACCACCCA
GCAGACTCAC CTCAGCCCA ATCATTGTAC TCTCAGAAAA
TGCAGGCCGG CATGGTGGCT CACATCTGTA ATCCCAGCAC
TTCGGGAGGC CAAGATGGGC AGATCACCTG AGGTCAGGAG
TTCAAGACCA GCCTGGCCAA CATGGCAAAA CCCCATCTCT
25 AGAAAAATAC AGAAATTAGC TGGCGTGGTG GCACATGCCT
GTGGTCCCAG CTCCTCAGGA GGCTGAGGCA TGAGAATTGC
TTGAACCCCA GAGGCAGAGG TTGCAGTGAA TTGAGATCGC
ACCACTGCAC TCCAGCCTGG GTGATAGAGC AAGATTCCAT
CTCAAAAGGA AAATAAAAGA AAATGCAAAC ACACTATAAT
30 ATTAGCCTAA GCAAAACTGT TAATTCTGAT TTACAAAAAT
TCTTACTTGC TTGGCTTTGA AATGCATTGT GTAATAATGC
ATTTCAAAGC CAAGCAAGTA ACAATTTTAG GTTATGTACA

SEQ ID NO: 24

35 189900

Cluster name: Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor Edg-8

SequenceID: AF317676

Sequence: ATGGAGTCGG GGCTGCTGCG GCCGGCGCCG GTGAGCGAGG
TCATCGTCCT GCATTACAAC TACACCGGCA AGCTCCGCGG
40 TGCGCGCTAC CAGCCGGGTG CCGGCCTGCG CGCCGACGCC
GTGGTGTGCC TGGCGGTGTG CGCCTTCATC GTGCTAGAGA
ATCTAGCCGT GTTGTGTTGGT CTCGGACGCC ACCCGCGCTT
CCACGCTCCC ATGTTCTCTG TCCTGGGCAG CTCACGTTG
45 TCGGATCTGC TGGCAGGCGC CGCTACGCC GCCAACATCC
TACTGTGCGG GCCGCTCACG CTGAAACTGT CCCCCGCGCT
CTGGTTCGCA CGGGAGGGAG GCGTCTTCGT GGCACTCACT
GCGTCCGTGC TGAGCCTCCT GGCCATCGCG CTGGAGCGCA
GCCTACCAT GCGCGCAGG GGGCCGCGC CCGTCTCCAG
TCGGGGGCGC ACGCTGGCGA TGGCAGCCGC GGCCTGGGGC
50 GTGTCGCTGC TCCTCGGGCT CCTGCCAGCG CTGGGCTGGA
ATTGCCTGGG TCGCCTGGAC GCTTGCTCCA CTGTCTTGCC
GCTCTACGCC AAGGCCTACG TGCTCTTCTG CGTGCTCGCC
TTCGTGGGCA TCCTGGCCGC GATCTGTGCA CTCTACGCGC
GCATCTACTG CCAGGTACGC GCAAACGCGC GGCGCCTGCC
55 GGCACGGCCC GGGACTGCGG GGACCACTC GACCCGGGCG
CGTCGCAAGC CGCGCTCGCT GGCCTTGCTG CGCACGCTCA
CGGTGGTGCT CCTGGCCTTT GTGGCATGTT GGGGCCCCCT
CTTCTGCTG CTGTTGCTCG ACGTGGCGTG CCCGGCGCGC

ACCTGTCTCTG TACTCCTGCA GGCCGATCCC TTCCTGGGAC
TGGCCATGGC CAACTCACTT CTGAACCCCA TCATCTACAC
GCTCACCAAC CGCGACCTGC GCCACGCGCT CCTGCGCCTG
GTCTGCTGCG GACGCCACTC CTGCGGCAGA GACCCGAGTG
5 GCTCCCAGCA GTCGGCGAGC GCGGCTGAGG CTTCCGGGGG
CCTGCGCCGC TGCCTGCCCC CGGGCCTTGA TGGGAGCTTC
AGCGGCTCGG AGCGCTCATC GCCCCAGCGC GACGGGCTGG
ACACCAGCGG CTCCACAGGC AGCCCCGGTG CACCCACAGC
CGCCCCGACT CTGGTATCAG AACCGGCTGC AGACTGA
10

SEQ ID NO:25

189901

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189901

SequenceID: E31720

15 Sequence: GACTATCCTC CCACTTCAGG GTTCTCTTGG GCTTCCATCT
TGCCCTGCT GAGCCCTGCT TCCTCCTCTA CCAGCAGCAC
AACCCCCAGG CTGGGCTCAG AGACCTCATG TGGTGGGATC
ACTCAGTACC CCGAGGCGGA GGGAAGGAGG GAGGGCTGCA
GGGTTCCCCT TGGCCTGCAA ACAGGAACAC AGGGTGTTC
20 TCAGTGGCTG CGAGAATGCT GATGAAAACC CCAGGATGTT
GTGTCACCGT GGTGGCCAGC TGATAGTGCC AATCATCCCA
CTTTGCCCTG AGCACTCCTG CAGGGGTAGA AGACTCCAGA
ACCTTCTCTC AGGCCCATGG CCAAGCAGC CCATGGAACT
TCATAACCTG AGCTCTCCAT CTCCCTCTCT CTCTCTCTCT
25 GTTCTCCCTC CCTCCTTCTC TCCCTACCC TCCTCTGCTC
CCTCTGCCTT TACCACTGTG GGGGGGTCTT CTGGAGGGCC
CTGCCACCCC ACCTCTTCTT CGCTGGTGTC TGCTTCTCTG
GCACCAATCC TGGCCCTGGA GTTTGTCTCT GGCCTGGTGG
GGAACAGTTT GGCCCTCTTC ATCTTCTGCA TCCACACGCG
30 GCCCTGGACC TCCAACACGG TGTTCCTGGT CAGCCTGGTG
GCGCTGACT TCCTCCTGAT CAGCAACCTG CCCCTCCGCG
TGGACTACTA CCTCCTCCAT GAGACCTGGC GCTTTGGGGC
TGCTGCCTGC AAAGTCAACC TCTTCATGCT GTCCACCAAC
CGCACGGCCA GCGTTGTCTT CCTCACAGCC ATCGCACTCA
35 ACCGCTACCT GAAGGTGGTG CAGCCCCACC ACGTGCTGAG
CCGTGCTTCC GTGGGGGCAG CTGCCCCGGT GGCCGGGGGA
CTCTGGGTGG GCATCCTGCT CCTCAACGGG CACCTGCTCC
TGAGCACCTT CTCCGGCCCC TCCTGCCTCA GCTACAGGGT
GGGCACGAAG CCCTCGGCCT CGCTCCGCTG GCACCAGGCA
40 CTGTACCTGC TGGAGTTCTT CTGCCACTG GCGCTCATCC
TCTTTGCTAT TGTGAGCATT GGGCTACCA TCCGGAACCG
TGGTCTGGGC GGGCAGGCAG GCGGCAGAG GGCCATGCGT
GTGCTGGCCA TGGTGGTGGC CGTCTACACC ATCTGCTTCT
TGCCAGCAT CATCTTTGGC ATGGCTTCCA TGGTGGCTTT
45 CTGGCTGTCC GCCTGCCGCT CCCTGGACCT CTGCACACAG
CTCTCCATG GCTCCCTGGC CTTCACCTAC CTCAACAGTG
TCCTGGACCC CGTGCTCTAC TGCTTCTCTA GCCCCAATT
CCTCCACCAG AGCCGGGCCT TGCTGGGCCT CACGCGGGGC
CGGCAGGGCC CAGTAGCGA CGAGAGCTCC TACCAACCCT
50 CCAGGCAAGT GCGCTACCGG GAGGCCTCTA GGAAGGCGGA
GGCCATAGGG AAGCTGAAAG TGCAGGGCGA GGTCTCTCTG
GAAAAGGAAG GCTCCTCCA GGGCTGAGGG CCAGCTGCAG
GGCTGCAGCG CTGTGGGGGT AAGGGCTGCC GCGCTCTGGC
CTGGAGGGAC AAGGCCAGCA CACGGTGCCT CAAC
55

SEQ ID NO:26

190188

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor LGR6

SequenceID: AB049405

Sequence: GCCACTGCCA GGAGGACGGC ATCATGCTGT CTGCCGACTG
CTCTGAGCTC GGGCTGTCCG CCGTTCGGG GGACCTGGAC
5 CCCCTGACGG CTTACCTGGA CCTCAGCATG AACAACTCA
CAGAGCTTCA GCCTGGCCTC TTCCACCACC TGCGCTTCTT
GGAGGAGCTG CGTCTCTCTG GGAACCATCT CTCACACATC
CCAGGACAAG CATTCTCTGG TCTCTACAGC CTGAAAATCC
TGATGCTGCA GAACAATCAG CTGGGAGGAA TCCCCGAGA
10 GCGCTGTGG GAGCTGCCGA GCCTGCAGTC GCTGCGCCTA
GATGCCAACC TCATCTCCCT GGTCCCGGAG AGGAGCTTTG
AGGGGCTGTC CTCCCTCCGC CACCTCTGGC TGGACGACAA
TGCACTCACG GAGATCCCTG TCAGGGCCCT CAACAACCTC
CCTGCCCTGC AGGCCATGAC CCTGGCCCTC AACCGCATCA
15 GCCACATCCC CGACTACGCG TTCCAGAATC TCACCAGCCT
TGTGGTGCTG CATTTGCATA ACAACCGCAT CCAGCATCTG
GGGACCCACA GCTTCGAGGG GCTGCACAAT CTGGAGACAC
TAGACCTGAA TTATAACAAG CTGCAGGAGT TCCCTGTGGC
CATCCGGACC CTGGGCAGAC TGCAGGAACT GGGGTTCCAT
20 AACAAACA TCAAGGCCAT CCCAGAAAAG GCCTTCATGG
GGAACCCTCT GCTACAGACG ATACACTTTT ATGATAAACC
AATCCAGTTT GTGGGAAGAT CGGCATTCCA GTACCTGCCT
AAACTCCACA CACTATCTCT GAATGGTGCC ATGGACATCC
AGGAGTTTCC AGATCTCAA GGCACCACCA GCCTGGAGAT
25 CCTGACCCTG ACCCGCGCAG GCATCCGGCT GCTCCCATCG
GGGATGTGCC AACAGCTGCC CAGGCTCCGA GTCCTGGAAC
TGTCTACAA TCAAATTGAG GAGCTGCCCA GCCTGCACAG
GTGTCAGAAA TTGGAGGAAA TCGGCCTCCA ACACAACCGC
ATCTGGGAAA TTGGAGCTGA CACCTTCAGC CAGCTGAGCT
30 CCCTGCAAGC CCTGGATCTT AGCTGGAACG CCATCCGGTC
CATCCACCCT GAGGCCTTCT CCACCCTGCA CTCCCTGGTC
AAGCTGGACC TGACAGACAA CCAGCTGACC AACTGCCCC
TGGCTGGACT TGGGGGCTG ATGCATCTGA AGCTCAAAGG
GAACCTTGCT CTCTCCCAGG CTTCTCCAA GGACAGTTTC
35 CCAAACTGA GGATCCTGGA GGTGCCTTAT GCCTACCAGT
GCTGTCCCTA TGGGATGTGT GCCAGCTTCT TCAAGGCCTC
TGGGCAGTGG GAGGCTGAAG ACCTTCACCT TGATGATGAG
GAGTCTTCAA AAAGGCCCCCT GGGCCTCCTT GCCAGACAAG
CAGAGAACCA CTATGACCAG GACCTGGATG AGCTCCAGCT
40 GGAGATGGAG GACTCAAAGC CACACCCAG TGTCCAGTGT
AGCCCTACTC CAGGCCCTT CAAGCCCTGT GAGTACCTCT
TTGAAAGCTG GGGCATCCGC CTGGCCGTGT GGGCCATCGT
GTTGCTCTCC GTGCTCTGCA ATGGACTGGT GCTGCTGACC
GTGTTGCTG GCGGGCCTGC CCCCCTGCC CCGGTCAAGT
45 TTGTGGTAGG TGCATTGCA GCGCCAACA CTTGACTGG
CATTTCTGT GGCCTTCTAG CCTCAGTCGA TGCCCTGACC
TTTGGTCAGT TCTCTGAGTA CGGAGCCCGC TGGGAGACGG
GGCTAGGCTG CCGGGCCACT GGCTTCCTGG CAGTACTTGG
GTCGGAGGCA TCGGTGCTGC TGCTCACTCT GGCCGCAGTG
50 CAGTGCAGCG TCTCCGTCTC CTGTGTCCGG GCCTATGGGA
AGTCCCCCTC CCTGGGCAGC GTTCGAGCAG GGGTCCTAGG
CTGCTGGCA CTGGCAGGGC TGGCCGCCGC ACTGCCCTG
GCCTCAGTGG GAGAATACGG GGCCTCCCCA CTCTGCCTGC
CCTACGCGCC ACCTGAGGGT CAGCCAGCAG CCCTGGGCTT
55 CACCGTGGCC CTGGTGATGA TGAACCTCTT CTGTTCTCTG
GTCGTGGCCG GTGCCTACAT CAACTGTAC TGTGACCTGC
CGCGGGGCGA CTTTGAGGCC GTGTGGGACT GCGCCATGGT
GAGGCACGTG GCCTGGCTCA TCTTCGCAGA CGGGCTCCTC
TACTGTCCCG TGGCCTTCCT CAGCTTTGCC TCCATGCTGG

GCCTCTTCCC TGTCACGCCC GAGGCCGTCA AGTCTGTCCT
GCTGGTGGTG CTGCCCCTGC CTGCCTGCCT CAACCCACTG
CTGTACCTGC TCTTCAACCC CCACTTCCGG GATGACCTTC
GGCGGCTTCG GCCCCGCGCA GGGGACTCAG GGGCCCTAGC
5 CTATGCTGCG GCCGGGGAGC TGGAGAAGAG CTCCTGTGAT
TCTACCCAGG CCCTGGTAGC CTTCTCTGAT GTGGATCTCA
TTCTGGAAGC TTCTGAAGCT GGGCGGCCCC CTGGGCTGGA
GACCTATGGC TTCCCCTCAG TGACCCTCAT CTCCTGTGAG
CAGCCAGGGG CCCCCAGGCT GGAGGGCAGC CATTGTGTAG
10 AGCCAGAGGG GAACCACTTT GGAACCCCC AACCTCCAT
GGATGGAGAA CTGCTGCTGA GGGCAGAGGG ATCTACGCCA
GCAGGTGGAG GCTTGTGAGG GGGTGGCGGC TTTCAGCCCT
CTGGCTTGGC CTTTGCTTCA CACGTGTAAA TATCCCTCCC
CATTCTTCTC TTCCCCTCTC TTCCCTTTCC TCTCTCCCC
15 TCGGTGAATG ATGGCTGCTT CTAACAACAAA TACAACCAAA
ACTCAGCAGT GTGATCTATA GCAGGATGGC CCAGTACCTG
GCTCCACTGA TCACCTCTCT CCTGTGACCA TCACCAACGG
GTGCCTCTTG GCCTGGCTTT CCCTTGGCCT TCCTCAGCTT

20 SEQ ID NO:27
190411
Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls190411
SequenceID: AF305409
Sequence: CCACAAGGAG TAGTTGGGAG ATACAGGGGC ATGGCCACCA
25 CAAGCAGAAT AATTTTCGGG ATATTTTGTA GAAGATGGGG
TTTTGCCACA TTGCCCAGGC TGGTCTCGAA CTGGGTGGGA
TCAAACGATC CAACCGCGTT GGCCTCCAGA GTGTTGGGAT
TACAGGTGTG AGCCACCAAG CATGGAATAG GCTTCTTAA
ACATTGAATA GTATTCTTTT GGTAGATGAA GGAGGATGAG
30 ATAGCACGAG AGGGCAAAGA TGCAGCCAAG TAACCCAGTG
CTGGAGCCCA CGATGGAGAA GATCTCACGG CCACTCTGGC
CTTGCCCTGG GTGCTTTAGT AACTCGGGAG GAAGGCCACC
CAGACACTGC AGGACACCAG CATGCTGAAG GTCAGGAACT
TGACTTATTG AAGGTGTCAG GCAGGTTCTT TGCCAGAAAG
35 GCTACAGCAA GGGACCCTAA AACCAAGAAG CCAAGTAGC
CCAAGACAGA GTAGAAGGCA GTGACGGAGC CCTCATTACA
CTGGATAATG ATGTAGCCAG GCATGAACTG AGGGTCCTTG
TTTACGAAGG GAGGCTCTGT CCCCAGCCAG ATTCCACAGA GGGTC

40
SEQ ID NO:28
190414
Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls190414
SequenceID: AX080495
Sequence: GCCTGCAACC TGTCYCACGC CCTCTGGCTG TTGCCATGAC
45 GTCCACCTGC ACCAACAGCA CGCGCGAGAG TAACAGCAGC
CACACGTGCA TGCCCCTCTC CAAAATGCCC ATCAGCCTGG
CCCACGGCAT CATCCGCTCA ACCGTGCTGG TTATCTTCTT
CGCCGCCTCT TTCGTCGGCA ACATAGTGCT GGCGCTAGTG
50 TTGCAGCGCA AGCCGCAGCT GCTGCAGGTG ACCAACCATT
TTATCTTTAA CCTCCTCGTC ACCGACCTGC TGCAGATTTC
GCTCGTGGCC CCCTGGGTGG TGGCCACCTC TGTGCCTCTC
TTCTGGCCCC TCAACAGCCA CTTCTGCACG GCCCTGGTTA
GCCTCACCCA CCTGTTTCGCC TTCGCCAGCG TCAACACCAT
55 TGTCTTGGTG TCAGTGGATC GCTACTTGTC CATCATCCAC

CCTCTCTCT ACCCGTCCAA GATGACCCAG CGCCGCGGTT
ACCTGCTCCT CTATGGCACC TGGATTGTGG CCATCCTGCA
GAGCACTCCT CCACTCTACG GCTGGGGCCA GGCTGCCTTT
5 GATGAGCGCA ATGCTCTCTG CTCCATGATC TGGGGGGCCA
GCCCCAGCTA CACTATTCTC AGCGTGGTGT CCTTCATCGT
CATTCCACTG ATTGTCATGA TTGCCTGCTA CTCCGTGGTG
TTCTGTGCAG CCCGGAGGCA GCATGCTCTG CTGTACAATG
TCAAGAGACA CAGCTTGGA GTGCGAGTCA AGGACTGTGT
GGAGAATGAG GATGAAGAGG GAGCAGAGAA GAAGGAGGAG
10 TTCCAGGATG AGAGTGAGTT TCGCCGCCAG CATGAAGGTG
AGGTCAAGGC CAAGGAGGGC AGAATGGAAG CCAAGGACGG
CAGCCTGAAG GCCAAGGAAG GAAGCACGGG GACCAGTGAG
AGTAGTGTAG AGGCCAGGGG CAGCGAGGAG GTCAGAGAGA
GCAGCACGGT GGCCAGCGAC GGCAGCATGG AGGGTAAGGA
15 AGGCAGCACC AAAGTTGAGG AGAACAGCAT GAAGGCAGAC
AAGGGTCGCA CAGAGGTCAA CCAAGTGCAGC ATTGACTTGG
GTGAAGATGG CATGGAGTTT GGTGAAGACG ACATCAATTT
CAGTGAGGAT GACGTCGAGG CAGTGAACAT CCCGGAGAGC
CTCCCCACCA GTCGTCGTAA CAGCAACAGC AACCCTCCTC
20 TGCCAGGTG CTACCAGTGC AAAGCTGCTA AAGTGATCTT
CATCATCATT TTCTCCTATG TGCTATCCCT GGGGCCCTAC
TGCTTTTATG CAGTCCTGGC CGTGTGGGTG GATGTCGAAA
CCCAGGTACC CCAAGTGGGTG ATCACCATAA TCATCTGGCT
TTTCTTCTG CAGTGCTGCA TCCACCCCTA TGCTATGGC
25 TACATGCACA AGACCATTAA GAAGGAAATC CAGGACATGC
TGAAGAAGTT CTTCTGCAAG GAAAAGCCCC CGAAAGAAGA
TAGCCACCCA GACCTGCCCC GAACAGAGGG TGGGACTGAA
GGCAAGATTG TCCCTTCCTA CGATTCTGCT ACTTTTCCTT
GAAGTTAGTT CTAAGGCAAA CCTTGAAAAT CAGTCCTTCA
30 GCCACAGCTA TTAGAGCTT TAAAACTACC AGGTTCAATC
ACTGGTTATG CTTTCTGTG

SEQ ID NO: 29

190418

35 Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor EX33 (GPR84)

SequenceID: NM_020370

Sequence: TAACTGTCCA CCAGAAAGGA CTGCTCTTTG GGTGAGTTGA
ACTTCTTCCA TTATAGAAAG AATTGAAGGC TGAGAAACTC
40 AGCCTCTATC ATGTGGAACA GCTCTGACGC CAACTTCTCC
TGCTACCATG AGTCTGTGCT GGGCTATCGT TATGTTGCAG
TTAGCTGGGG GGTGGTGGTG GCTGTGACAG GCACCGTGGG
CAATGTGCTC ACCCTACTGG CTTGGCCAT CCAGCCCAAG
CTCCGTACCC GATTCAACCT GTCATAGCC AACCTCACAC
TGGCTGATCT CCTCTACTGC ACGCTCCTTC AGCCCTTCTC
45 TGTGGACACC TACCTCCACC TGCAGTGGCG CACCGGTGCC
ACCTTCTGCA GGGTATTTGG GCTCCTCCTT TTTGCCTCCA
ATTCTGTCTC CATCCTGACC CTCTGCCTCA TCGCACTGGG
ACGCTACCTC CTCATTGCCC ACCCTAAGCT TTTTCCCCAA
GTTTTCAAGT CCAAGGGGAT AGTGCTGGCA CTGGTGAGCA
50 CCTGGGTTGT GGGCGTGGCC AGCTTTGCTC CCCTCTGGCC
TATTTATATC CTGGTACCTG TAGTCTGCAC CTGCAGCTTT
GACCGCATCC GAGGCCGGCC TTACACCACC ATCCTCATGG
GCATCTACTT TGTGCTTGGG CTCAGCAGTG TTGGCATCTT
CTATTGCCTC ATCCACCGCC AGGTCAAACG AGCAGCACAG
55 GCACTGGACC AATACAAGTT GCGACAGGCA AGCATCCACT
CCAACCATGT GGCCAGGACT GATGAGGCCA TGCCTGGTCG
TTTCCAGGAG CTGGACAGCA GGTTAGCATC AGGAGGACCC
AGTGAGGGGA TTTCATCTGA GCCAGTCAGT GCTGCCACCA

CCCAGACCCT GGAAGGGGAC TCATCAGAAG TGGGAGACCA
GATCAACAGC AAGAGAGCTA AGCAGATGGC AGAGAAAAGC
CCTCCAGAAG CATCTGCCAA AGCCCAGCCA ATTAAGGAG
CCAGAAGAGC TCCGGATTCT TCATCGGAAT TTGGGAAGGT
5 GACTCGAATG TGTTTTGCTG TGTCCTCTG CTTTGCCCTG
AGCTACATCC CTTCTTGCT GCTCAACATT CTGGATGCCA
GAGTCCAGGC TCCCCGGGTG GTCCACATGC TTGCTGCCAA
CCTCACCTGG CTCAATGGTT GCATCAACCC TGTGCTCTAT
GCAGCCATGA ACCGCCAATT CCGCCAAGCA TATGGCTCCA
10 TTTTAAAAAG AGGGCCCCGG AGTTTCCATA GGCTCCATTA
GAAGTGTGAC CCTAGTCACC AGAATTCAGG ACTGTCTCCT
CCAGGACCAA AGTGGCCAGG TAATAGGAGA ATAGGTGAAA
TAACACATGT GGGCATTTC ACAACAATCT CTCCCCAGCC
TCCCAAATCA AGTCTCTCCA TCACTTGATC AATGTTTCAG
15 CCCTAGACTG CCCAAGGAGT ATTATTAATT ATTAATAAAT
GAATTCTGTG CTTTAAAAA AAAAAAATA AAAAAAGAAA
AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAATA AAAAAA

SEQ ID NO:30

20 190419

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls190419

SequenceID: AJ303165

Sequence: CTTTGCTTCA GAGCTAAACC AGTTTTTCTT CTCTCCACAG
CAAATATCTT GACAGTGATC ATCCTCTCCC AGCTGGTGGC
25 AAGAAGACAG AAGTCCTCCT ACAACTATCT CTTGGCACTC
GCTGCTGCCG ACATCTTGGT CCTCTTTTTC ATAGTGTTTG
TGGACTTCCT GTTGGGAAGAT TTCATCTTGA ACATGCAGAT
GCCTCAGGTC CCCGACAAGA TCATAGAAGT GCTGGAATTC
TCATCCATCC ACACCTCCAT ATGGATTACT GTACCGTTAA
30 CCATTGACAG GTATATCGCT GTCTGCCACC CGCTCAAGTA
CCACACGGTC TCATACCCAG CCCGCACCCG GAAAGTCATT
GTAAGTGTTT ACATCACCTG CTTCTTGACC AGCATCCCCT
ATTACTGGTG GCCCAACATC TGGACTGAAG ACTACATCAG
CACCTCTGTG CATCACGTCC TCATCTGGAT CCACTGCTTC
35 ACCGTCTACC TGGTGCCCTG CTCCATCTTC TTCATCTTGA
ACTCAATCAT TGTGTACAAG CTCAGGAGGA AGAGCAATTT
TCGTCTCCGT GGCTACTCCA CGGGGAAGAC CACCGCCATC
TTGTTACCA TTACCTCCAT CTTTGCCACA CTTTGGGCCC
CCCGCATCAT CATGATTCTT TACCACCTCT ATGGGGCGCC
40 CATCCAGAAC CGCTGGCTGG TGCACATCAT GTCCGACATT
GCCAACATGC TAGCCCTTCT GAACACAGCC ATCAACTTCT
TCCTCTACTG CTTATCAGC AAGCGGTTCC GCACC

45 SEQ ID NO:31

190427

Cluster name: Cysteinyl leukotriene CysLT2 receptor

SequenceID: NM_020377

Sequence: AAGTTCTCTA AGTTTGAAGC GTCAGCTTCA ACCAAACAAA
50 TTAATGGCTA TTCTACATTC AAAAATCAGG AAATTTAAAT
TTATTATGAA ATGTAATGCA GCATGTAGTA AAGACTTAAC
CAGTGTTTTT AAACCTCACT TTCAAAGAAA AGATAGTATT
GCTCCCTGTT TCATTAAAAC CTAGAGAGAT GTAATCAGTA
AGCAAGAAGG AAAAAGGGAA ATTCACAAAG TAACTTTTTG
55 TGTCTGTTTC TTTTAAACCC AGCATGGAGA GAAAATTTAT

GTCCTTGCAA CCATCCATCT CCGTATCAGA AATGGAACCA
AATGGCACCT TCAGCAATAA CAACAGCAGG AACTGCACAA
TTGAAAACCT CAAGAGAGAA TTTTCCCAA TTGTATATCT
5 GATAATATTT TTCTGGGGAG TCTTGGGAAA TGGGTTGTCC
ATATATGTTT TCCTGCAGCC TTATAAGAAG TCCACATCTG
TGAACGTTTT CATGCTAAAT CTGGCCATTT CAGATCTCCT
GTTTATAAGC ACGCTTCCCT TCAGGGCTGA CTATTATCTT
AGAGGCTCCA ATTGGATATT TGGAGACCTG GCCTGCAGGA
10 TTATGTCTTA TTCCTTGTAT GTCAACATGT ACAGCAGTAT
TTATTTCCCTG ACCGTGCTGA GTGTTGTGCG TTTCTTGGCA
ATGGTTTACC CCTTTCGGCT TCTGCATGTC ACCAGCATCA
GGAGTGCCTG GATCCTCTGT GGGATCATAT GGATCCTTAT
CATGGCTTCC TCAATAATGC TCCTGGACAG TGGCTCTGAG
CAGAACGGCA GTGTCACATC ATGCTTAGAG CTGAATCTCT
15 ATAAAATTGC TAAGCTGCAG ACCATGAACT ATATTGCCTT
GGTGGTGGGC TGCCTGCTGC CATTTTTCAC ACTCAGCATC
TGTTATCTGC TGATCATTCG GGTTCGTGTA AAAGTGGAGG
TCCCAGAATC GGGGCTGCGG GTTCTCACA GGAAGGCACT
GACCACCATC ATCATCACCT TGATCATCTT CTTCTTGTGT
20 TTCCTGCCCT ATCACACACT GAGGACCGTC CACTTGACGA
CATGGAAAGT GGGTTTATGC AAAGACAGAC TGCATAAAGC
TTTGGTTATC ACACTGGCCT TGGCAGCAGC CAATGCCTGC
TTCAATCCTC TGCTCTATTA CTITGCTGGG GAGAATTTTA
AGGACAGACT AAAGTCTGCA CTCAGAAAAG GCCATCCACA
25 GAAGGCAAAG ACAAAGTGTG TTTTCCCTGT TAGTGTGTGG
TTGAGAAAAG AAACAAGAGT ATAAGGAGCT CTTAGATGAG
ACCTGTTCTT GTATCCTTGT GTCCATCTTC ATTCATCAT
AGTCTCCAAA TGACTTTGTA TTTACATCAC TCCCAACAAA
TGTTGATTCT TAATATTTAG TTGACCATTA CTTTGTGTTA
30 TAAGACCTAC TTCAAAAATT TTATTCAGTG TATTTTCAGT
TGTTGAGTCT TAATGAGGGA TACAGGAGGA AAAATCCCTA
CTAGAGTCCT GTGGGCTGAA ATATCAGACT GGGAAAAAAT
GCAAAGCACA TTGGATCCTA CTTTTCTTCA GATATTGAAC
CAGATCTCTG GCCCATCAGG CTTTCTAAAT TCTTCAAAG
35 AGCCACAACCT TCCCAGCTT CTCCAGCTCC CCTGTCTCT
TCAATCCCTT GAGATATAGC AACTAACGAC GCTACTGGAA
GCCCCAGAGC AGAAAAGAAG CACATCCTAA GATTCAGGGA
AAGACTAACT GTGAAAAGGA AGGCTGTCCT ATAACAAAGC
AGCATCAAGT CCCAAGTAAG GACAGTGAGA GAAAAGGGGG
40 AGAAGGATTG GAGCAAAAGA GAACTGGCAA TAAGTAGGGG
AAGGAAGAAT TTCATTTTGC ATTGGGAGAG AGGTTCTAAC
ACACTGAAGG CAACCCTATT TCTACTGTTT CTCTCTTGCC
AGGTATTAG GAAGGACAGG AAAAGTAGGA GGAGGATCTG
GGGCATTGCC CTAGGAAATG AAAGAATTGT GTATAGAATG
45 GAAGGGGGAT CATCAAGGAC ATGTATCTCA AATTTTCTTT
GAGATGCAGG TTAGTTGACC TTGCTGCAGT TCTCCTTCCC
ATTAATTCAT TGGGATGGAA GCCAAAAATA AAAGAGGTGC
CTCTGAGGAT TAGGGTTGAG CACTCAAGGG AAAGATGGAG
TAGAGGGCAA ATAGCAAAAG TTGTTGCACT CCTGAAATTC
50 TATTAACATT TCCGCAGAAG ATGAGTAGGG AGATGCTGCC
TTCCCTTTTG AGATAGTGTA GAAAAACACT AGATAGTGTG
AGAGGTTTCT TTCTGTCCAT TGAAACAAGG CTAAGGATAC
TACCAACTAC TATCACCATG ACCATTGTAC TGACAACAAT
TGAATGCAGT CTCCCTGCAG GGCAGATTAT GCCAGGCACT
55 TTACATTTGT TGATCCCATT TGACATTCAC ACCAAAGCTC
TGAGTTCCAT TTACAGCTG AAGAAATTGA AGCTTAGAGA
AATTAAGAAG CTTGTTTAAAG TTTACACAGC TAGTAAGAGT
TTTAAAAATC TCTGTGCAGA AGTGTGGGCT GGGTGCTCTC
CCCACCACTA CCCTTGTAAG CTTCCAGGAA GATTGGTTGA
60 AAGTCTGAAT AAAAGCTGTC CTTTCTTACC AATTCCTCC

CCCTCCTCAC TCTCACAAGA AAACCAAAAG TTTCTCTTCA

SEQ ID NO:32

5 190428

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls190428

SequenceID: AX100250

Sequence: GAGCAGAAAT TCGGCACGAG GAAAAATCTG AAATCTGAAA
TGCTCCAAAA TCCTAAACTT TTTGAGTGCT GACATTATGC
10 CACAAATGGA AAATTTTCATA CCTGACCTTA TGTGAGTTGC
AGTCAAAACA CAGGTGCACA ACACCCAGTT CATGCAACAT
CCCCAATGGG AAAAAAGACC CCCCAGCTC TCTTCTGCTG
CAGTTTTTCT GCTCACACCT GGATTCCCCA TGCATTCCCA
CAAAAAGTAA TTAATGGCA TGCCTGCAGG CTGGACACGC
15 CAACAACAGG TTTCCACAA TGCCCCACAT GGGCGAAGAC
CTGTGTGCAT TACTCATTGC ATTTTTTTGC TTATTCTCTG
CTGTGTGTTA TAAATATATT GTTGAAAATG TCAAAAAGAC
CTAAAGATAC CCCTGTGAAT ATCAGTGATA AGAAAAAGAG
GAAGCATTTA TGTTTATCTA TAGCACAGAA AGTCAAGTTG
20 TTGGAGAAAC TGGACAGTGG TGTAAGTGTG AAACATCTTA
CAGAAGAGTA TGGTGTGGA ATGACCACCA TATATGACCT
GAAGAAACAG AAGGATAAAC TGTTGAAGTT TTATGCTGAA
AGTGATGAGC AGATATTAAT GAAAAATAGA AAAACACTTC
ATAAAGCTAA AAATGAAGAT CTTGATCGTG TATTGAAAGA
25 GTGGATCCGT CAGCGTCGCA GTGAACACAT GCCACTTAAT
GGTATGCTGA TCATGAAACA AGCAAAGATA TATCACAATG
AACTAAAAAT TGAGGGGAAC TGTGAATATT CAACAGGCTG
GTTGCAGAAA TTAAAGAAAA GACATGGCAT TAAATTTTTA
AAGACTTGTG GCAATAAAGC ATCTGCTGGT CATGAAGCAA
30 CAGAGAAGTT TACTGGCAAT TTCAGTAATG ATGATGAACA
AGATGGTAAC TTTGAAGGAT TCAGTATGTC AAGTGAGAAA
AAAAATAATGT CTGACCTCCT TACATATACA AAAAATATAC
ATCCAGAGAC TGTCAGTAAG CTGGAAGAAG AGGATATCAA
AGATGTTTTT AACAGTAATA ATGAGGCTCC AGTTGTTTCAT
35 TCATTGTCCA ATGGTGAAGT AACAAAAATG GTTCTGAATC
AAGATGATCA TGATGATAAT GATAATGAAG ATGATGTAA
CACTGCAGAA AAAGTGCCTA TAGACGACAT GGTAAAAATG
TGTGATGGGC TTATTAAAGG ACTAGAGCAG CATGCATTCA
TAACAGAGCA AGAAATCATG TCAGTTTATA AAATCAAAGA
40 GAGACTTCTA AGACAAAAAG CATCATTAAT GAGGCAGATG
ACTCTGAAAG AAACATTTAA AAAAGCCATC CAGAGGAATG
CTTCTTCCTC TCTACAGGAC CCACTTCTTG GTCCCTCAAC
TGCTTCTGAT GCTTCTTCTC ACCTAAAAAT AAAATAAAAT
ACAGTGTAAC GTAACCTTTT AGTCAAAACA GCATCATACT
45 TGGAACTGA AAGCC

SEQ ID NO:33

190437

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor CSL2

50 SequenceID: NM_018485

Sequence: CCTGTGTGCC ACGTGCTGGA CAAATCTTAA CTCCTCAAGG
ACTCCCAAAA CCAGAGACAC CAGGAGCCTG AATGGGGAAC
GATTCTGTCA GCTACGAGTA TGGGGATTAC AGCGACCTCT
CGGACCGCCC TGTGGACTGC CTGGATGGCG CCTGCCTGGC
55 CATCGACCCG CTGCGCGTGG CCCCCTCCC ACTGTATGCC

GCCATCTTCC TGGTGGGGGT GCCGGGCAAT GCCATGGTGG
CCTGGGTGGC TGGGAAGGTG GCCCGCCGGA GGGTGGGTGC
CACCTGGTTG CTCCACCTGG CCGTGCCGGA TTTGCTGTGC
TGTITGTCTC TGCCCATCCT GGCAGTGCCC ATTGCCCCGTG
5 GAGGCCACTG GCCGTATGGT GCAGTGGGCT GTCGGGCGCT
GCCCTCCATC ATCCTGCTGA CCATGTATGC CAGCGTCCTG
CTCCTGGCAG CTCTCAGTGC CGACCTCTGC TTCCTGGCTC
TCGGGCCTGC CTGGTGGTCT ACGGTTTCAGC GGGCGTGCGG
GGTGCAGGTG GCCTGTGGGG CAGCCTGGAC ACTGGCCTTG
10 CTGCTCACC GTCCTCCGC CATCTACCG CGGCTGCACC
AGGAGCACTT CCCAGCCCGG CTGCAGTGTG TGGTGGACTA
CGGCGGCTCC TCCAGCACC AGAATGCGGT GACTGCCATC
CGGTTTCTTT TTGGCTTCCT GGGGCCCTG GTGGCCGTGG
CCAGCTGCCA CAGTGCCCTC CTGTGCTGGG CAGCCCAGC
15 CTGCCGGCCG CTGGGCACAG CCATTGTGGT GGGGTTTTTT
GTCTGCTGGG CACCCTACCA CCTGCTGGGG CTGGTGCTCA
CTGTGGCGGC CCCGAACTCC GCACTCCTGG CCAGGGCCCT
GCGGGCTGAA CCCCTCATCG TGGGCCTTGC CCTCGCTCAC
AGTCGCTCA ATCCCATGCT CTTCTGTAT TTTGGGAGGG
20 CTCAACTCCG CCGGTCACTG CCAGCTGCCT GTCAGTGGG
CCTGAGGGAG TCCAGGGCC AGGACGAAAG TGTGACAGC
AAGAAATCCA CCAGCCATGA CCTGGTCTCG GAGATGGAGG
TGTAGGCTGG AGAGACATTG TGGGTGTGTA TCTTCTTATC
TCAATTTACA AGACTGGCTT CAGGCATAGC TGGATCCAGG
25 AGCTCAATGA TGTCTTCATT TTATTCCTC CTTCATCAA
CAGATATCCA TCATGCACTT GCTATGTGCA AGGCCTTTT
AGGCACTAGA GATATAGCAG TGACCAAAAC AGACACAAAT
CCTGCCC

30 SEQ ID NO: 34
190701
Cluster name: C-C chemokine receptor 11
SequenceID: NM_016557

Sequence: CAAGACTGCT CCTCTCTGCC GACTACAACA GATTGGAGCC
35 ATGGCTTTGG AGCAGAACCA GTCAACAGAT TATTATTATG
AGGAAAATGA AATGAATGGC ACTTATGACT ACAGTCAATA
TGAAGTATC TGTATCAAAG AAGATGTCAG AGAATTTGCA
AAAGTTTTCC TCCCTGTATT CCTACAATA GTTTTCGTCA
TTGGACTTGC AGGCAATTCC ATGGTAGTGG CAATTTATGC
40 CTATTACAAG AACAGAGAA CAAAACAGA TGTGTACATC
CTGAATTTGG CTGTAGCAGA TTTACTCCTT CTATTCATC
TGCCTTTTGG GGCTGTAAAT GCAGTTCATG GGTGGGTTTT
AGGGAAAATA ATGTGCAAAA TAACTTCAGC CTTGTACACA
CTAAACTTTG TCTCTGGAAT GCAGTTTCTG GCTTGTATCA
45 GCATAGACAG ATATGTGGCA GTAATAAAG TCCCAGCCA
ATCAGGAGTG GGAAAACCAT GCTGGATCAT CTGTTTCTGT
GTCTGGATGG CTGCCATCTT GCTGAGCATA CCCCAGCTGG
TTTTTTATAC AGTAAATGAC AATGCTAGGT GCATTCCCAT
TTCCCCCGC TACCTAGGAA CATCAATGAA AGCATTGATT
50 CAAATGCTAG AGATCTGCAT TGGATTTGTA GTACCCTTTC
TTATTATGGG GGTGTGCTAC TTTATCACAG CAAGGACACT
CATGAAGATG CCAAACATTA AAATATCTCG ACCCCTAAAA
GTTCTGCTCA CAGTCGTTAT AGTTTTCAAT GTCACCTAAC
TGCCTTATAA CATTGTCAAG TTCTGCCGAG CCATAGACAT
55 CATCTACTCC CTGATCACCA GCTGCAACAT GAGCAAACGC
ATGGACATCG CCATCCAAGT CACAGAAAGC ATCGCACTCT
TTCACAGCTG CCTCAACCCA ATCCTTTATG TTTTATGGG
AGCATCTTTC AAAAATACG TTATGAAAGT GGCCAAGAAA

TATGGGTCCT GGAGAAGACA GAGACAAAGT GTGGAGGAGT
TTCCTTTTGA TTCTGAGGGT CCTACAGAGC CAACCAGTAC
TTTTAGCATT TAAAGGTAAA ACTGCTCTGC CTTTTGCTTG
5 GATACATATG AATGATGCTT TCCCCTCAAA TAAAACATCT
GCATTATTCT GAAACTCAAA TCTCAGACGC CGTGGTTGCA
ACTTATAATA AAGAATGGGT TGGGGGAAGG GGGAGAAATA
AAAGCCAAGA AGAGGAAACA AGATAATAAA TGTACAAAAC
ATGAAAATTA AAATGAACAA TATAGGAAAA TAATTGTAAC
10 AGGCATAAGT GAATAACACT CTGCTGTAAC GAAGAAGAGC
TTTGTGGTGA TAATTTTGTA TCTTGGTTGC AGTGGTGCTT
ATACAAATCT ACACAAGTGA TAAAATGACA CAGAACTATA
TACACACATT GTACCAATTT CAATTTCTTG GTTTTGACAT
TATAGTATAA TTATGTAAGA TGGAACCATT GGGGAAAAC
GGGTGAAGGG TACCCAGGAC CACTCTGTAC CATCTTTGTA
15 ACTTCTGTG AATTTATAAT AATTTCAAAA TAAAACAAGT
TAAAAAATA CCCACTATGC TATAAGTTAG GCCATCTAAA
ACAGATTATT AAAGAGGTC ATGTTAAAAG GCATTTATAA
TTATTTTAA TTATCTAAGT TTTAATACAA GAACGATTTT
CCTGCATAAT TTAGTACTT GAATAAGTAT GCAGCAGAAC
20 TCCAACATATC TTTTTCCTG TTTTTTTAA ATTTGTAAGT

SEQ ID NO:35

190705

25 Cluster name: G-protein coupled receptor SALPR

SequenceID: NM_016568

Sequence: GATTTGGGGA GTTATGCGCC AGTGCCCCAG TGACCGCGGG
ACACGGAGAG GGGAAAGTCTG CGTTGTACAT AAGGACCTAG
GGACTCCGAG CTTGGCCTGA GAACCTTGG ACGCCGAGTG
30 CTTGCCTTAC GGGCTGCACT CCTCAACTCT GCTCCAAAGC
AGCCGCTGAG CTCAACTCCT GCGTCCAGGG CGTTCGCTGC
GCGCCAGGAC GCGCTTAGTA CCCAGTTCTT GGGCTCTCT
TTCAGTAGCT GCTTTGAAAG CTCCCACGCA CGTCCCGCAG
GCTAGCCTGG CAACAAAACCT GGGGTAAACC GTGTTATCTT
35 AGGTCTTGTC CCCCAGAACA TGACCTAGAG GTACCTGCGC
ATGCAGATGG CCGATGCAGC CACGATAGCC ACCATGAATA
AGGCAGCAGG CGGGGACAAG CTAGCAGAAC TCTTCAGTCT
GGTCCCGGAC CTTCTGGAGG CGGCCAACAC GAGTGGTAAC
GCGTCGCTGC AGCTTCCGGA CTTGTGGTGG GAGCTGGGGC
40 TGGAGTTGCC GGACGGCGCG CCGCCAGGAC ATCCCCCGGG
CAGCGGCGGG GCAGAGAGCG CGGACACAGA GGCCCCGGTG
CGGATTCTCA TCAGCGTGGT GTACTGGGTG GTGTGCGCCC
TGGGGTTGGC GGGCAACCTG CTGGTTCTCT ACCTGATGAA
GAGCATGCAG GGCTGGCGCA AGTCCTCTAT CAACCTCTTC
45 GTCACCAACC TGGCGCTGAC GGACTTTCAG TTTGTGCTCA
CCCTGCCCTT CTGGGCGGTG GAGAACGCTC TTGACTTCAA
ATGGCCCTTC GGCAAGGCCA TGTGTAAGAT CGTGTCCATG
GTGACGTCCA TGAACATGTA CGCCAGCGTG TTCTTCCTCA
CTGCCATGAG TGTGACGCGC TACCATTGCG TGGCCTCGGC
50 TCTGAAGAGC CACCGGACCC GAGGACACGG CCGGGGCGAC
TGCTGCGGCC GGAGCCTGGG GGACAGCTGC TGCTTCTCGG
CCAAGGCGCT GTGTGTGTGG ATCTGGGCTT TGGCCGCGCT
GGCCTCGCTG CCCAGTGCCA TTTTCTCCAC CACGGTCAAG
GTGATGGGCG AGGAGCTGTG CCTGGTGCGT TTCCCGGACA
55 AGTTGCTGGG CCGCGACAGG CAGTTCTGGC TGGGCCTCTA
CCTCTCGCAG AAGGTGCTGT TGGGCTTCGT GCTGCCGCTG
GGCATCATTA TCTTGTGCTA CCTGCTGCTG GTGCGCTTCA

TCGCCGACCG CCGCGCGGCG GGGACCAAAG GAGGGGCGC
GGTAGCCGGA GGACGCCCGA CCGGAGCCAG CGCCCGGAGA
CTGTGCAAGG TCACCAAATC AGTGACCATC GTTGTCTGT
5 CTTTCTTCTT GTGTTGGCTG CCAACCAGG CGCTCACCAC
CTGGAGCATC CTCATCAAGT TCAACGCGGT GCCCTTCAGC
CAGGAGTATT TCCTGTGCCA GGTATACGCG TTCCCTGTGA
GCGTGTGCCT AGCGCACTCC AACAGCTGCC TCAACCCCGT
CCTCTACTGC CTCGTGCGCC GCGAGTCCG CAAGGCGCTC
10 AAGAGCCTGC TGTGGCGCAT CGCGTCTCT TCGATCACCA
GCATGCGCCC CTTACCGCC ACTACCAAGC CGGAGCACGA
GGATCAGGGG CTGCAGGCCC CGGCGCCGCC CCACGCGGCC
GCGGAGCCGG ACCTGCTCTA CTACCCACCT GGCGTCGTGG
TCTACAGCGG GGGGCGCTAC GACCTGCTGC CCAGCAGCTC

15

SEQ ID NO:36

190711

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor GPR85

SequenceID: NM_018970

20 Sequence: GGCACGAGGA TTTTACTGCT GTCTCAAGAT CAGATTATTA
CTGTAGAGAA GATTTTTATT TTTGTTTCA TTAACAGATT
ATTATAAAGC AAAAAGCATG CAGAAAAAGA AGCAGACGTT
TTACATTGGG AATTAATGAA AGCGTGTCTG CTAGTTTTGG
25 GTAGGAGAAC TGGGAAGTTG TTGCTTAAAA TTTTATATCA
CCTCCACAAA CAAAACCTCT CGGAAATGGT AAAATAAGAA
AATGCATGAT TCTAGAGGCA TTCCTAAGCA CCCACGTGTC
AGGCTTTGTG GTGTCTGTGG TATCATCCGA CCGTTTGGAC
TGGTTAGGGC TTAGTGAGAG CTCCATTTCT GGAAAGCCTT
ACAAGACTGA GGAATATCAG ACTGCGAATC ACCGGGAACG
30 GTTCCTTTC AGCACAGAAG CAATCTCTCT CCCCATCTTC
GCATATTCTG ATGGCAAAAC AAGTGGAAGA AAAGAGGAAG
CATGACTGCA GATCAGATCA GTTCTCTTTG TGGATTATAT
TTTCAGTAAA ATGTATGGAT CTATCTTTTC CTGTTCCTTA
TATCTAGATC ATGAGACTTG ACTGAGGCTG TATCCTTATC
35 CTCCATCCAT CTATGGCGAA CTATAGCCAT GCAGCTGACA
ACATTTTGCA AAATCTCTCG CCTCTAACAG CCTTCTGAA
ACTGACTTCC TTGGGTTTCA TAATAGGAGT CAGCGTGGTG
GGCAACCTCC TGATCTCCAT TTTGCTAGTG AAAGATAAGA
CCTTGCATAG AGCACCTTAC TACTTCCTGT TGGATCTTTG
40 CTGTTCAAGT ATCCTCAGAT CTGCAATTTG TTTCCATTT
GTGTTCAACT CTGTCAAAAA TGGCTCTACC TGGACTTATG
GGACTCTGAC TTGCAAGTG ATTGCCTTTC TGGGGGTTTT
GTCCTGTTTC CACTGCTT TCATGCTCTT CTGCATCAGT
GTCACCAGAT ACTTAGCTAT CGCCCATCAC CGCTTCTATA
45 CAAAGAGGCT GACCTTTTGG ACGTGTCTGG CTGTGATCTG
TATGGTGTGG ACTCTGTCTG TGGCCATGGC ATTTCCCCCG
GTTTTAGACG TGGGCACTTA CTCATTCAAT AGGGAGGAAG
ATCAATGCAC CTTCCAACAC CGCTCCTTCA GGGCTAATGA
TTCCTTAGGA TTTATGCTGC TTCTTGCTCT CATCCTCCTA
50 GCCACACAGC TTGTCTACCT CAAGCTGATA TTTTTCGTCC
ACGATCGAAG AAAAATGAAG CCAGTCCAGT TTGTAGCAGC
AGTCAGCCAG AACTGGACTT TTCATGGTCC TGGAGCCAGT
GGCCAGGCAG CTGCCAATTG GCTAGCAGGA TTTGGAAGGG
GTCCACACAC ACCCACCTTG CTGGGCATCA GGCAAAATGC
55 AAACACCACA GGCAGAAGAA GGCTATTGGT CTTAGACGAG
TTCAAAATGG AGAAAAGAAT CAGCAGAATG TTCTATATAA
TGACTTTTCT GTTTCTAACC TTGTGGGGCC CTAACCTGGT
GGCCTGTTAT TGGAGAGTTT TTGCAAGAGG GCCTGTAGTA

CCAGGGGGAT TTCTAACAGC TGCTGTCTGG ATGAGTTTGG
CCCAAGCAGG AATCAATCCT TTTGTCTGCA TTTTCTCAAA
CAGGGAGCTG AGGCGCTGTT TCAGCACAAC CCTTCTTTAC
TGCAGAAAAT CCAGGTTACC AAGGGAACCT TACTGTGTTA
5 TATGAGGGAG CATCTGTAAA TCTTTAGCCT TGTGAAAAC
AACCTTCTCT GCTGAGCAAT TGTGGCCCAT AGCCATATTT
TGAGAAGAAA TTCAAGAATG GAATCAGCAG TTTTAAGGAT
TTGGGCAACA TTCTGCAGTC TTTGCAATAG TTCACCTATA
ATCCTATTTT AAATCTCAGA GTGATCCTGC TGAATGCCAG
10 CAAAGGTTTG TAATTAAGAA GGGACTGAAC CACTGCCCTA
AGTTTCTTTA TGTGGTCAAA AACTAGATAA TGAAAGTAGC
AGGTGCTAAG TATCAGTGCT AAATGCTCTG TATGTCACTA
CATATGAAAA AACATCAAAA AACAATTAGC ATTGGACATC
TTAATAAATT AAGTTGACAT GAGGTAAATG TGTGATAAAA
15 AACTAATTTT AGAAGTTTGA AGACTTTAAA ACATTTTATA
CTACTATTGT TTTGCAAAGA CTAATAATTT TGGGGACTTA
AAGTACTGTA ATCCACTAAA GACGTGCCAA TGAATTATTG
GAATATCACA CTTTAAAAAC CGCCTTGTA GTTCTGGGGA
GCATTCCAAA GCAGTATATT GGTTCGAATT AGAGTTTACT
20 TTTTTGTAT TAATACATTG CTATTTCTAA ATACCACTTT
CCTCATCTAC TAGTAAGATT GCTAGCATTG AACTGTATTA
TGTGGTTTTT GTTGATTGG TATAAAGTTT TTCCAATTCA
TTTATATTTT ACAAATGCTA GATATTGGTC TGGGAGGCAA
CATTAAATGGT ACCAGCCTGT CACAAGTGA CAGTTCTAAT
25 AATGCAGAAT AAATACATGT TGCCTTAAAG GGTTATCTAG
TATCCTTCAT CTTATTTAGC ACTGGAGCAA ATAGCCAAGG
GAAATCAAA CAGTAACTGG TCATGGTCAT GCATCTAAAA
GTGCATGGAA GATCATTTAT TACTTTTTCC TTTTTTCTC
ACATGGTTTG AAACCTTAAAG TGCACATCAC TGAAATAATG
30 AGATTTTCTT CTACGGTGTG CTACCCTTTC TAAACTGTTC
TAAGAAGCAG GCAGTTGATG TATGTTTATA TTTTAAGTCA
GCTGTCAAGG GGAGACCACA GCCTTAGTAT GACATCCTGC
ACAATTTGTG AAGCATTAT TCTACTGAAG GCACAGTCTT
GTTTATACTT TCTGCACATT CAGTGTATTG GTAATTTAAA
35 TTATTTAGT TTTAACTTGT GAAAGCTTAT ATTATGATTT
CTGGTATTTT AGAAATACAT TAGAGTCTGT GAGTCTCATT
CTTTAAGATA CAGATGTGTG AACTTCAATA TAAAGTTGCA
TTTGCCAAAA TTTACCCGTG TAGCCTGTTA ATTTTCTTGA
AATAAGTTTT ACATTTTGG CACATAACAA CGTTTTTTTT
40 AATTTGGGAG GCAAGCACAA ACTAGGAAGA CTAGCTTTAT
TATGGTTTTG CTTTTTGATT CTTGTAGCTA CTATATTCCA
GACTGGAAAT GTATGAATGA TAATCAACAT AATGCTGATA
AACTGACATA ATATTATCTG TAAAAGCATT ATTTGGTAGT
TTATTATAAT CATCCCTCTA TTATCTTAA ATGCCAGTAG
45 TATTTAGAGA TGTGTACCTG CTTAGTTAAT TGGCTCAGAA
TTTTAATATA AACATCACAC TTTAATTTGG AGCATAGTAC
CATAGAAATT TGGGGTCTA AATATACAAC TTGTAAGAAG
AATGGTTTAC ACTAACATTA TGACAAAAC AGAAAAAGTT
ATTATTTTTG TTTGCTTTCT GTTGTGTTGT TTATTGGTTG
50 GTTTTTGTGA AGTTTATTTT TTTTTGGTA TTTGATAATT
AAGATTAGGA ATCTAATAAC ACAGAATTCC ATATTGCTAT
AGTACTTCTG TAAAGAGAAT ATCAATATAA ATAAGGAAAA
TAAATCAATG AAATGTTTCA ATGGTTAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAA

55 SEQ ID NO:37

190774

Cluster name: Histamine H4 receptor

SequenceID: NM_021624

Sequence: GAATTGTCTG GCTGGATTAA TTIGCTAATT TGACCTTCTT
CATCATTTGA TGTGATGCCA GATACTAATA GCACAATCAA
TTTATCACTA AGCACTCGTG TTACTTTAGC ATTTTTTATG
TCCTTAGTAG CTTTTGCTAT AATGCTAGGA AATGCTTTGG
5 TCATTTTAGC TTTTGTGGTG GACAAAAACC TTAGACATCG
AAGTAGTTAT TTTTTTCTTA ACTGGCCAT CTCTGACTTC
TTTGTGGGIG TGATCTCCAT TCCTTTGTAC ATCCCTCACA
CGCTGTTCGA ATGGGATTTT GGAAAGGAAA TCTGTGTATT
TTGGCTCACT ACTGACTATC TGTATGTAC AGCATCTGTA
10 TATAAATTG TCCTCATCAG CTATGATCGA TACCTGTCAG
TCTCAAATGC TGTGTCTTAT AGAACTCAAC ATACTGGGGT
CTTGAAGATT GTTACTCTGA TGGTGGTCGT TTGGGTGCTG
GCCTTCTTAG TGAATGGGCC AATGATTCTA GTTTCAGAGT
CTTGAAGGA TGAAGGTAGT GAATGTGAAC CTGGATTTTT
15 TTCGGAATGG TACATCCTTG CCATCACATC ATTCTTGAA
TTCGTGATCC CAGTCATCTT AGTCGCTTAT TTCAACATGA
ATATTTATTG GAGCCTGTGG AAGCGTGATC GTCTCAGTAG
GTGCCAAAGC CATCCTGGAC TGA CTGCTGT CTCTTCCAAC
ATCTGTGGAC ACTCATTGAG AGGTAGACTA TCTTCAAGGA
20 GATCTCTTTC TGCATCGACA GAAGTTCCTG CATCCTTTCA
TTCAGAGAGA CGGAGGAGAA AGAGTAGTCT CATGTTTTCC
TCAAGAACCA AGATGAATAG CAATACAATT GCTTCCAAAA
TGGGTTCCCTT CTCCAATCA GATTCTGTAG CTCTTCACCA
AAGGGAACAT GTTGAAGTGC TTAGAGCCAG GAGATTAGCC
25 AAGTCACTGG CCATTCTCTT AGGGGTTTTT GCTGTTTGCT
GGGCTCCATA TTCTCTGTTC ACAATTGTCC TTTCATTTTA
TTCCTCAGCA ACAGGTCCTA AATCAGTTTG GTATAGAATT
GCATTTTGGC TTCAGTGGTT CAATTCCTTT GTCAATCCTC
TTTTGTATCC ATTGTGTCAC AAGCGCTTTC AAAAGGCTTT
30 CTTGAAAATA TTTTGTATAA AAAAGCAACC TCTACCATCA
CAACACAGTC GGTCAGTATC TTCTTAAAGA CAATTTTCTC
ACCTCTGTAA ATTTTAGTCT CAATC

SEQ ID NO:38

35 191168

Cluster name: P2Y12 platelet ADP receptor

SequenceID: NM_022788

Sequence: GGCTGCAATA ACTACTACTT ACTGGATACA TTCAAACCCT
CCAGAATCAA CAGTTATCAG GTAACCAACA AGAAATGCAA
40 GCCGTCGACA ACCTCACCTC TGCGCCTGGG AACACCAAGTC
TGTGCACCAG AGACTACAAA ATCACCAGG TCCTCTTCCC
ACTGCTCTAC ACTGTCCTGT TTTTGTGG ACTTATCACA
AATGGCCTGG CGATGAGGAT TTCTTTCAA ATCCGGAGTA
AATCAAACCTT TATTATTTTT CTTAAGAACA CAGTCATTTC
45 TGATCTTCTC ATGATTCTGA CTTTCCATT CAAAATTCTT
AGTGATGCCA AACTGGGAAC AGGACCACTG AGAACTTTTG
TGTGTCAAGT TACCTCCGTC ATATTTTATT TCACAATGTA
TATCAGTATT TCATTCTGG GACTGATAAC TATCGATCGC
TACCAGAAGA CCACCAGGCC ATTTAAAACA TCCAACCCCA
50 AAAATCTCTT GGGGGCTAAG ATTCTCTCTG TTGTCATCTG
GGCATTGATG TTCTTACTCT CTTGCTTAA CATGATTCTG
ACCAACAGGC AGCCGAGAGA CAAGAATGTG AAGAAATGCT
CTTTCCTTAA ATCAGAGTTC GGTCTAGTCT GGCATGAAAT
AGTAAATTAC ATCTGTCAAG TCATTTTCTG GATTAATTTT
55 TTAATTGTTA TTGTATGTTA TACTCATT ACAAAGAAC
TGTACCGGTC ATACGTAAGA ACGAGGGGTG TAGGTAAAGT
CCCCAGGAAA AAGGTGAACG TCAAAGTTTT CATTATCATT
GCTGTATTCT TTATTTGTTT TGTTCTTTC CATTTTGCCC

GAATTCCTTA CACCCTGAGC CAAACCCGGG ATGTCTTTGA
CTGCACTGCT GAAAATACTC TGTTCATGT GAAAGAGAGC
ACTCTGTGGT TAACTTCCTT AAATGCATGC CTGGATCCGT
5 TCATCTATTT TTTCTTTGC AAGTCCTTCA GAAATTCCTT
GATAAGTATG CTGAAGTGCC CCAATTCTGC AACATCTCTG
TCCCAGGACA ATAGGAAAAA AGAACAGGAT GGTGGTGACC
CAAATGAAGA GACTCCAATG TAAACAAATT AACTAAGGAA
ATATTTCAAT CTCTTTGTGT TCAGAACTCG TTAAAGCAAA
10 GCGCTAAGTA AAAATATTAA CTGACGAAGA AGCAACTAAG
TTAATAATAA TGACTCTAAA GAAACAGAAG ATTACAAAAG
CAATTTTCAT TTACCTTTCC AGTATGAAAA GCTATCTTAA
AATATAGAAA ACTAATCTAA ACTGTAGCTG TATTAGCAGC
AAAACAAACG AC

15 SEQ ID NO:39

191218

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls191218

SequenceID: AX099247

Sequence: TTAATCTCTT CAAGCCTCTG ATTTCTCTC CTGTAAAACA
20 GGGGCGGTAA TTACCACATA ACAGGCTGGT CATGAAAATC
AGTGAACATG CAGCAGGTGC TCAAGTCTTG TTTTGTTC
CAGGGGCACC AGTGGAGGTT TTCTGAGCAT GGATCCAACC
ACCCCGGCCT GGGGAACAGA AAGTACAACA GTGAATGGAA
ATGACCAAGC CTTCTTCTG CTTTGTGGCA AGGAGACCCT
25 GATCCCGGTC TTCCTGATCC TTTTCATTGC CCTGGTCGGG
CTGGTAGGAA ACGGGTTTGT GCTCTGGCTC CTGGGCTTCC
GCATGCGCAG GAACGCCTTC TCTGTCTACG TCCTCAGCCT
GGCCGGGGCC GACTTCCTCT TCCTCTGCTT CCAGATTATA
AATTGCCTGG TGTACCTCAG TAACTCTTC TGTTCATCT
30 CCATCAATTT CCTAGCTTC TTCACCACTG TGATGACCTG
TGCTTACCTT GCAGGCCTGA GCATGCTGAG CACCGTCAGC
ACCGAGCGCT GCCTGTCCGT CCTGTGGCCC ATCTGGTATC
GCTGCCGCCG CCCCAGACAC CTGTCAGCGG TCGTGTGTGT
CCTGCTCTGG GCCCTGTCCC TACTGCTGAG CATCTTGGAA
35 GGGAAAGTTCT GTGGCTTCTT ATTTAGTGAT GGTGACTCTG
GTTGGTGTCA GACATTTGAT TTCATCACTG CAGCGTGGCT
GATTTTTTTA TTCATGGTTC TCTGTGGGTC CAGTCTGGCC
CTGCTGGTCA GGATCCTCTG TGGCTCCAGG GGTCTGCCAC
TGACCAGGCT GTACCTGACC ATCCTGCTCA CAGTGCTGGT
40 GTTCCCTCCTC TGCGGCCTGC CCTTTGGCAT TCAGTGGTTC
CTAATATTAT GGATCTGGAA GGATTCTGAT GTCTTATTTT
GTCATATTCA TCCAGTTTCA GTTGTCTGT CATCTCTTAA
CAGCAGTGCC AACCCCATCA TTTACTTCTT CGTGGGCTCT
TTAGGAAGC AGTGGCGGCT GCAGCAGCCG ATCCTCAAGC
45 TGGCTCTCCA GAGGGCTCTG CAGGACATTG CTGAGGTGGA
TCACAGTGAA GGATGCTTCC GTCAGGGCAC CCCGGAGATG
TCGAGAAGCA GTCTGGTGTA GAGATGGACA GCCTCTACTT
CCATCAGATA TATGTG

50 SEQ ID NO:40

189884

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor LS189884

SequenceID: ENSMDNA108574

Sequence: ATGCTGGCAG CTGCCTTTC AGACTCTAAC TCCAGCAGCA TGAATGTGTC
55 CTTTGCTCAC CTCCACTTTG CCGGAGGGTA CCTGCCCTCT GATTCCCAGG ACTGGAGAAC

CATCATCCCG GCTCTCTTGG TGGCTGTCTG CCTGGTGGGC TTCGTGGGAA ACCTGTGTGT
GATTGGCATC CTCCTTCACA ATGCTTGGAA AGGAAAGCCA TCCATGATCC ACTCCCTGAT
TCTGAATCTC AGCCTGGCTG ATCTCTCCCT CCTGCTGTTT TCTGCACCTA TCCGAGCTAC
GGCGTACTCC AAAAGTGTTT GGGATCTAGG CTGGTTTGTC TGCAAGTCCT CTGACTGGTT
5 TATCCACACA TGCATGGCAG CCAAGAGCCT GACAATCGTT GTGGTGGCCA AAGTATGCTT
CATGTATGCA AGTGACCCAG CCAAGCAAGT GAGTATCCAC AACTACACCA TCTGGTCAGT
GCTGGTGGCC ATCTGGACTG TGGCTAGCCT GTTACCCCTG CCGGAATGGT TCTTTAGCAC
CATCAGGCAT CATGAAGGTG TGGAAATGTG CCTCGTGGAT GTACCAGCTG TGGCTGAAGA
GTTTATGTCG ATGTTTGGTA AGCTCTACCC ACTCCTGGCA TTTGGCCTTC CATTATTTTT
10 TGCCAGCTTT TATTTCTGGA GAGCTTATGA CCAATGTAAA AAACGAGGAA CTAAGACTCA
AAATCTTAGA AACCAGATAC GCTCAAAGCA AGTCACAGTG ATGCTGCTGA GCATTGCCAT
CATCTCTGCT CTCTTGTGGC TCCCCGAATG GGTAGCTTGG CTGTGGGTAT GGCATCTGAA
GGCTGCAGGC CCGGCCCCAC CACAAGGTTT CATAGCCCTG TCTCAAGTCT TGATGTTTTT
CATCTCTTCA GCAAATCCTC TCATTTTTCT TGTGATGTCG GAAGAGTTCA GGGAAGGCTT
15 GAAAGGTGTA TGGAAATGGA TGATAACCAA AAAACCTCCA ACTGTCTCAG AGTCTCAGGA
AACACCAGCT GGCAACTCAG AGGGTCTTCC TGACAAGGTT CCATCTCCAG AATCCCCAGC
ATCCATACCA GAAAAAGAGA AACCCAGCTC TCCCTCCTCT GGCAAAGGGA AAAGTGAAGA
GGCAGAGATT CCCATCCTTC CTGACGTAGA GCAGTTTTGG CATGAGAGGG ACACAGTCCC
TTCTGTACAG GACAATGACC CTATCCCCTG GGAACATGAA GATCAAGAGA CAGGGGAAGG
20 TGTAAATAG

SEQ ID NO:41

168928

25 Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls168928

SequenceID: AW973537

Sequence: AGTAGTAATC TCATCTTGTG CACTGTGGGG TCTTCTAATG
TGACCCTGAG CAATCTTCTG CATAACAGTA AAGACTGTTC
ACTTTTCCAC CATGAACTCC ATCATCAGAA GACTGTTTCT
30 TACTCTGTTT CTTACTCCAG ATATGTTTTT CTATAGGAA
CAATGCTGCT TTCAAGTGCA TACAGAGTGG TCCTTTTGTT
CAGGCACCAG AAGAAATTCT GATACTTCA CAGCACCAGC
CTTTCCCCAA GACCTTCCCC AGAGAAAAGT GCCACTCAGA
CCATCCTGCT GCTAGTGAGT TTCTTTGTGG TCATCTACTG
35 GGTGATTTT ATCATCTCAT GCACCTCAAC CTTGCTATGG
GCATATGACC CTGTTGTCCT GGGTGTCCAG AGGCTTGTC
GTCTTTTGGT GCTACTCAGA TCTGATAAAA GGATAATCAT
TGTGACACAA ACTGTGAGAC AGATGGTTAA CAAAGTTATT
TTATTGAAAA TAGATTATTC TGTCACCAGT TAAATTACAT
40 AAGTAGTACA GAACTTGCTA TTTAATTAAC TTAAATGGTT
GGATTTACAC TTTCAATATG

SEQ ID NO:42

189890

45 Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189890

SequenceID: ENSMDNA279706

Sequence: CTTCTCATC AGACTGTTGC CTGGCTACAC GGCTGGGCGC
AGCGCCAACA GGAAGTCCTT AAAGGCAGGT ATTATTCCTA
AGTGTATGGT CAGGCTCAAG CTGCCATTCA GCAACTCGTG
50 GGCTTTGGGA CCCAGCACCG AGGGGTTATA TGTGAAGGAG
GGCCCCGCC AGGAGTCTGA AGTGAAAATG GTAGCAGTCA
CAGACAATGA CGGTGGCAGC AGGGGTTTAG GCAATGACGG
TGGCCATGCT GTTGATGCTG TCATCTACAC TGCTGATCTT TGA

SEQ ID NO:43

189893

Cluster name: G protein-coupled receptor Ls189893

SequenceID: AI285887

5 Sequence: TTTGTGTACA AGAATTTTAT GTACTTTAAC TACTGTGGCA
CAAGTGACAT GGCCAAAATG GACCTTTCCT CCAACACACT
GGTGCTGTGG CGTCTGCTGC CTGGTGCCAC CTATAACAAC
CGCTTTTCCT ATGCTGGTGT GCCCTGGAAG GACTTAGATT
10 TTGCTGGTGA TGAGAAGGGG CTGTGGGTTC TCTATGCCAC
TGAGGAGAGC AAGGGCAACC TGGTTGTGAG TCGTCTCAAC
GCTAGCACCC TAGAAGTGGA GAAAACCTGG CGTACCAGCC
AGTACAAGCC AGCCCTGTCA GGGGCCTTCA TGGCCTGTGG
GGTGCTCTAT GCCTTACACT CACTGAACAC CCACCAAGAG
15 GAGATCTTCT ATGCTTTTGA CACCACCACC GGG

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US01/15332

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : C07K 14/705, 16/28; C12N 15/12

US CL : 435/7.1, 69.1, 252.3, 320.1; 530/350, 388.22; 536/23.5

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/7.1, 69.1, 252.3, 320.1; 530/350, 388.22; 536/23.5

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Geneseq, Issued Patents, EST
searched SEQ ID NO:3**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A,P	WHITE et al. (The ADHR Consortium), Autosomal dominant hypophosphataemic rickets is associated with mutations in FGF23. Nature Genetics. November 2000. Vol. 26. No.3. pages 345-348. see entire document.	1-10, 14-18
A,P	WO 01/04292 A1 (MERCK PATENT GMBH) 18 January 2001. SEQ ID NO:1.	1-10, 14-18

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"A" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 SEPTEMBER 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

25 OCT 2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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JOHN ULM

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US01/15382

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos. 1-10 and 14 to 18 in so far as they relate to SEQ ID NO:3.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte l application No.
PCT/US01/15332

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains claims directed to more than one species of the generic invention. These species are deemed to lack Unity of Invention because they are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for more than one species to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid. The different species consist of the 48 nucleotide sequences listed in Table 1 of the instant description and 48 antibodies which bind to 48 different polypeptides.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I-XLVIII, claims 1 to 10 and 14 to 18, which are drawn to an isolated polynucleotide encoding any one of 48 different polypeptides, an isolated polypeptide encoded by that nucleic acid and methods of use.

Group II, XLIX-XCVI, claims 11 to 13, drawn to an antibody which binds to any one of 48 different polypeptides.

The inventions listed as Groups I and II do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the nucleic acids and proteins of invention I do not share a common utility with the antibodies of invention II and each of these inventions can be made and used without the other.

The species listed above do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, the species lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The 48 nucleic acids listed in Table 1 of the instant description lack a common utility which is based upon a special technical feature which is common to all of those nucleic acids and which is lacking from the prior art.

CORRECTED VERSION

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
15 November 2001 (15.11.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/85791 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C07K 14/705.**
16/28, C12N 15/12

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/15332

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(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

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(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **LIFESPAN BIOSCIENCES, INC.** [US/US]; 700 Blanchard Street, Seattle, WA 98121 (US).

Published:
— with international search report

(72) Inventors; and

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(48) Date of publication of this corrected version:
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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(74) Agents: **HINSCH, Matthew, E.** et al.: Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, Two Embarcadero Center, Eighth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111-3834 (US).

(54) Title: NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES FOR NOVEL GPCRS

(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to isolated nucleic acid encoding G protein-coupled receptors and the proteins encoded thereby. Included are methods of using the disclosed nucleic acid and protein.

WO 01/85791 A1

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